The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Debate in the Senate on the Air-Line Railroad Bill.

Mr. Schenck's Bill Regulating the Payment of Interest on Bonds.

Passage of a Bill to Regulate the Franking Privilege.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Mr. SHERMAN, after much difficulty, succeeded in getting his Air Line Railroad bill considered for an hour in the Senate to-day.

A NEW FINANCIAL BILL.

Gen. SCHENCK introduced to-day a very important financial bill, elsewhere given in full, which, though brief and containing but three points, and only one of them an actually practical proposition, nevertheless embodies nearly all that is likely to be agreed upon by Congress at its present session. It virtually declares that the bonded debt of the United States is payable in coin, except where specifically made payable in lawful money, but that this payment of the bondholders should not be made until the holders of United States notes are paid in coin; in other words, until specie payments are resumed. The second section is the practical proposition, and in careful terms legalizes gold contracts. It is understood that the ideas embodied by the bill have already harmonized the views of quite a number of the principal men in the House. It will be noted that it is not open to the objections made in to-day's TIMES against Mr. SHERMAN's bill. Mr. SCHENCK gave notice that he should report it back from the Ways and Means Committee, and ask action on it next week. This indicates that he feels certain that the Committee will agree to it, and they probably will.

MR. SHERMAN'S FINANCE BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice to-day that he should call up on Monday next the Finance Bill, with amendments reported from the Finance Committee on Monday, and now before the Senate. Mr. FESSENDEN, in the course of debate to-day, expressed his satisfaction with the leading features of the measure, characterizing it as extremely judicious in many points. He expressed himself as opposed to the amendments of Senator CATTELL.

THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Senate Finance Committee were in session this morning for about an hour, when there was a general conversation on the financial measures before Congress, and also on the advisability of amending in some essential particulars the National Bank law, as indicated in to-day's TIMES.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The House to-day passed the bill prohibiting the use of *fac simile* stamps by members for franking purposes. The second section, which prohibited the sending of mail matter free to members, was stricken out, for the reason, as several members explained, that the abuse was not with people who wrote to members, but with members themselves in their misuse of the privilege.

UNRECONSTRUCTED GEORGIA.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have determined to report adversely on the claim of JOSHUA HILL, of Georgia, to be admitted as a Senator from that State. The whole question of the reconstruction of Georgia has been examined very fully in the Committee, and the decision has been arrived at that the State is not entitled to representation in Congress. There are no grounds of objection to Mr. HILL, but the members of the Committee are not satisfied that the requirements of the Reconstruction laws have been honestly carried out in the reorganization of the State.

VIRGINIA RECONSTRUCTION.

Gov. WELLS, and several other gentlemen of the Radical Republican school were before the Reconstruction of the House and Judiciary Committee of the Senate to-day, and were heard in opposition to the memorial of the Conservatives, submitted to these Committees yesterday. The party represented by Gov. WELLS are very hostile to the changes in the Constitution proposed in this memorial. They argue that Virginia should be reconstructed on the same basis as has prevailed in the other reconstructed States, and that the same degree of compliance with the terms of the Reconstruction acts should be exacted from Virginia that has been exacted from South Carolina.

THE PAYMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Mr. EDMUNDS tried very hard to get up the joint resolution introduced by him some time ago, pledging the faith of the nation to the payment of the public debt in coin or its equivalent, but the Senate refused to do so by a majority of one, giving Mr. SHERMAN's bill the preference. Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland, made a long speech in opposition to the proposed line, after which the Senate went into Executive Session.

SAVINGS BANKS STATISTICS.

In the statistics of Savings Banks given in these dispatches yesterday in refutation of Mr. KELLEY's remarks on the revenue report, the State alluded to should have read Connecticut instead of Massachusetts. The figures were correct when applied to the former State.

THE DENVER PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The discussion on the bill of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, was continued to-day in the House. After the morning hour, Messrs. COVODE and KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, each made speeches of nearly an hour in length in support of the bill, and Mr. VAN TRUMP, of Ohio, followed in opposition, but gave way at 4:30 o'clock for adjournment. Some twenty gentlemen have signified their intention of speaking, but they will not all have the opportunity, as it is proposed to move the previous question to-morrow.

NOMINATIONS BEFORE THE SENATE.

The Senate was in Executive Session to-day for about an hour. The nominations of Gens. BUCHANAN and GILLEM to the grade of Brigadier-General, in place of Gen. HOOKER, retired, and Gen. ROUSSEAU, deceased, were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and the nomination of JOHN L. DEEN to be Naval Officer at New-York, went to the Committee on Commerce. The withdrawal of the name of PERRY FULLER to be Collector at New-Orleans excited considerable surprise during Executive Session. The nomination of ALEXANDER CUMMINGS to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue was considered. The Finance Committee had reported adverse to him unanimously, but Mr. CAMERON's exertions in his behalf have given him much strength, and there is a probability of his confirmation. As indicative of this, a motion to recommit the nomination to the Committee on Finance failed by a considerable majority. This nomination and the nomination of Mr. SMYTHE are the first on the calendar; and the fact that the contest is so close in each case disinclines the Senate to go into Executive Session, and carries out practically the determination which many Senators have arrived at, which is, not to make any more confirmations except in cases of absolute vacancies, or where the public interests are jeopardized by flagrant misconduct.

LIBBY PRISON.

From a communication sent to the Senate to-day by the Secretary of War, it appears that the Government has paid $2,332 rent for Libby Prison from April 2, 1866, to June 29, 1868. The prison is still in use by the Government, the annual rental being $1,200 per annum.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

It has transpired here in diplomatic circles that the Greek Government has no notion of accepting the result of the Paris Conference. As evidence of this, it may be stated that some of our leading builders of war vessels are being conferred with, for the purpose of ascertaining the cos. and time necessary to fit out six ships, such as Greece may want. Usually Greece has no money wherewith to pay for such trifles; but having recently made a loan of $20,000,000, she may be ready now to buy a fleet. The present Grecian Chargé d'Affaires here is Mr. C. R. RANGABE, son of the Greek Minister to France.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate MORGAN L. SMITH, Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri; FELIX A. REEVE, Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee; JOHN L. DEEN, Naval Officer for the District of New-York; ROBERT FLINT, of Wisconsin, to be Commissioner to ascertain the amount of money expended by Indiana to enroll volunteers for the late war; ROBERT C. BUCHANAN and A. C. GILLEM, to be Brigadier-Generals, in place of ROUSSEAU, deceased, and HOOKER, retired; and WILLIAM H. WEBSTER, Collector of Customs at New-Orleans, in place of PERRY FULLER, whose nomination has been withdrawn.

THE IMPORTATION OF HAY TO GREAT BRITAIN.

The Department of State to-day received a telegram from the United States Minister at London, announcing the revocation of the order prohibiting the importation of hay from this country to Great Britain.

GEN. KILPATRICK.

The leave of absence of Major-Gen. KILPATRICK has been extended until March. The report that he has been drawing pay from the Government while absent from his post is without foundation.

NATIONAL BANK SECURITIES.

The substitution of United States bonds, bearing currency interest, issued to the Pacific Railroad Company, for United States bonds bearing gold interest, as security for the circulation of the National Banks, has been suspended by the Comptroller of the Currency until the pleasure of Congress shall be known on the subject.

THE CASE OF MR. BRADLEY

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day, through Chief Justice CARTTER, declined to accede to the request of JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, made several days since, that the order for his disbarment be considered simply a suspension of his practice before that Court. The Supreme Court of the United States having ordered a peremptory *mandamus* to the Judges of the District Court to restore BRADLEY to its Bar, it is supposed the next step will be the serving of that process on or before Monday next.

The Court said in conclusion of its opinion that when carefully read it will be seen that this paper of Mr. BRADLEY contains regrets enough. Its fault is that they are not regrets for his own conduct, but regrets for the action of the Court. He retracts nothing that he has said, and makes apology for nothing that he has done. He regrets only that any word or action of his should have been interpreted by the Court as an indignity. He stands by his language uttered to Justice FISHER in Court, and by his challenge to him afterward; but laments that the weakness of the Court should have found anything to blame in these most inoffensive acts on his part. The motion to have the order of the Court disbarring Mr. BRADLEY modified is denied.

THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the President a special Commission to attend the annual assay of the Mint at Philadelphia on the 8th of February next, for the purpose of making the annual trial of the gold and silver coin reserved for that purpose by the Mint of the United States and the branches thereof: Prof. JOSEPH HENRY, of Washington, D. C.; JOHN TORREY, of New-York; E. H. DERBY, of Boston; Prof. A. J. UPSON, of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.; Prof. A. L. PERRY, of Williams College, Massachusetts; ANTHONY J. DREXEL, of Philadelphia; Prof. B. HOWARD RAND, of the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia; JOHN JAY KNOX, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency; M. C. REED, of Hudson, Ohio; Hon. GEORGE WALKER, of Springfield, Mass.; Hon. JONAS R. MCCLINTOCK, of Pittsburg, Penn.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The report of the American Colonization Society, now in session here, shows that the balance in the treasury Jan. 1, 1869, was $8,425. The receipts for the past twelve months have been as follows: From donations, $26,109; from legacies, $16,794; other sources, $8,881. The sum of $31,766 37 has been expended for transportation of emigrants, their support on the voyage and for the first six months after landing in Liberia; $15,609 for repairs to the sailing ship *Golconda*, and $17,657 for other purposes. During the last three years the treasury has been enriched with about $70,000 from the estate of one who had long been a generous friend—the late EBEN FAIRCHILD, Esq., of Bridgeport, Conn., and within the last few weeks $6,000 have been received from the estate of Hon. EDWARD COLES, of Pennsylvania. Appreciating the high purposes for which this Society and Liberia were founded, and which they promise to fulfill, ROBERT ARTHINGTON, Esq., of Leeds, England, has lately transmitted his contribution of $6,606, to be used in sending persons to Liberia. During the last three years the Society's outlays have exceeded the receipts by $62,000. The excess in treasury is thereby almost exhausted, and if its income be not speedily and largely augmented, the work must be considerably reduced.

The several trips of the ship *Golconda* are noticed at length in the report. The total emigration during the year was 453, or 180 less than in 1867; and the total emigration under the auspices of the Colonization Society and at its expense is 12,994 persons.

Reference is made to the large number of applications being received from colored people anxious to emigrate to Liberia. Peace and agricultural and commercial developments continue to prevail in Liberia.

THE TELEGRAPH AND THE POST OFFICE.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads this morning continued the hearing of the parties interested in uniting the Post Office Department with the Telegraph, under the bill advocated by Mr. HUBBARD, of Boston. CHAUNCY SMITH, Esq., of that city, spoke over an hour yesterday morning before the Committee in favor of the bill, and concluded his argument this morning.

MR. EVARTS' RECEPTION.

The first reception of the Attorney-General and Mrs. EVARTS, which took place to-night, will rank with the most brilliant of the season. Congress, the Army, the Navy, the Bench and the Bar were all represented by their most distinguished ornaments. The President and Vice-President elect, Gen. GRANT, and Speaker COLFAX, were of the company. The Attorney-General and his accomplished lady received their guests with the most unaffected cordiality.

THE DENVER MINT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has communicated to the House, with his approval, the bill proposed by the Director of the Mint to convert the Branch Mint of Denver into an Assay Office, and the bill to establish an Assay Office at Helena, Montana. The Secretary says the total amount of bullion deposited at the Branch Mint at Denver during 1866 was $160,982; in 1867, $13,559; in 1868, $357,935; and the largest ever deposited was $541,549, in 1864. No coinage has ever been executed at Denver, and no appropriation made to procure presses and machinery for that purpose. The bill proposed will reduce the force one-half, and the expenses in the same proportion, and give all the facilities the people of Colorado require. The Secretary also incloses a bill relative to refining gold and silver bullion at the United States Mint.

NATIONAL BANK REPORT.

An abstract of the quarterly reports of the National Banking Association of the City of New-York shows their resources to be

their resources to be	$420,869,226
Of which there is in specie	22,289,430
Legal-tender notes	18,972,607
And three per cent. certificates	30,245,000

An abstract of the quarterly reports of the National Banking Institutions of Boston shows their resources

to be	$134,561,835
Of which there is in specie	3,056,374
Legal-tender notes	7,738,800
And three per cent. certificates	5,345,000

An abstract of the quarterly reports of the National Banking Associations of Philadelphia shows their resources

sources to be	$82,923,387
Of which there is in specie	452,768
Legal-tender notes	6,674,916
And in three per cent. certificates	6,555,000

THE SUPREME COURT.

The United States Supreme Court was occupied to-day with the case of the Chicago and Quincy Railroad Company, appellants, vs. Ashael Emigh. This case involves the question of the liability of all the railroad companies to FRANCIS STEVENS for the use of his patent car-brakes. Judges CURTIS and COCHRAN appeared as counsel for the railroad companies, and GEORGE HARDING for the patentee. When the Court adjourns to-morrow, it will be until Monday next.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The President laid before the Senate a remonstrance against the proposed amendment of the the Bankrupt law. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Resolutions of a Convention in Texas, in relation to the Indians, were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial of importers and dealers in wines in New-York, praying for a reduction of the tax on sales of liquors, and for legislation making all taxes on such sales uniform. Referred to the Committee on Finance. Also, a memorial of merchants and dealers in distilled spirits in the City of New-York, for legislation modifying the existing Internal Revenue laws, which was referred to the same Committee.

Mr. POMEROY presented several petitions for woman suffrage.

Mr. ANTHONY presented a like memorial, which, with the others, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MORGAN presented the remonstrance of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., manufacturers of telegraph material, against the passage of the bill now pending to allow the importation of such material duty free. Referred to Committee on Commerce. Also, several remonstrances against any increase of the duty on imported steel. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HOWE presented the remonstrance of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee against the further extension of a certain portion of the Bankrupt law. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Also, resolution of the same body asking for the appointment of a commission to locate a canal above the Falls of Niagara. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PATTERSON, of Tennessee, at his own request was relieved from further duty on the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the bill relating to Judicial proceedings in the District.

Mr. VICKERS, from the same Committee, reported a bill to arch the Tiber, north of Pennsylvania-avenue.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill granting land in aid of the construction of a railroad from Sioux City, Iowa, to Columbus, Nebraska. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. It grants ten alternate sections per mile on each side of the line.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to claims of loyal citizens against the United States for the appropriation or destruction of their property by the army engaged in the suppression of the late rebellion. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to provide for the reduction of the military forces of the United States, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

It provides for the mustering out of some officers of minor grade, for the enlistment of soldiers for five years, for the abolition of drills and parades and other unnecessary work on the Sabbath, and gives privates the benefit of the provision as to time of trial, which now applies to officers.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill, which had the same reference, to reorganize the General officers of the army.

It retains the General at the same pay, provides for Lieutenant-Generals at reduced pay, abolishes the grade of Brigadier, except where held by Chiefs of Staff of Staff Departments, and the Chief of Staff of the General of the army, and provides that in time of war brigades shall be commanded by Colonels selected for merit.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. POMEROY moved to take up the bill relating to the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved an amendment, to take up his joint resolution in regard to the public debt.

Mr. POMEROY raised the point of order that the amendment was not germane to his motion.

After some discussion on this point, it was decided against.

Mr. EDMUNDS thereupon remarked that he thought his resolution as important, at least of as much public interest, and as worthy of the immediate attention of the Senate, as the bill relating to the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Senate then refused to take up Mr. EDMUND's resolution by a vote of 32 nays to 22 yeas.

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill to promote commerce between the States, (the Air-Line Railroad bill.)

Mr. EDMUNDS hoped the motion might be voted down, so that he might have an opportunity to move in order the consideration of his resolution.

Mr. FESSENDEN spoke briefly in favor of taking up the resolution in regard to the public debt in preference to any other measure at this time. He was in favor of that bill, as he was also in favor of the very judicious bill reported the other day by the Committee on Finance, and he would be ready at the proper time to vote with the Chairman of that Committee (Mr. SHERMAN) to take up that bill, but he could not vote with him to take up the railroad bill, which, whether a good or bad measure, could not probably, he thought, become a law this session.

Mr. SHERMAN regretted that any other bill or resolution should be put in antagonism to this railroad bill, because it was a very important one, and every provision of it had already, in other forms, received the assent of Congress.

Mr. DOOLITTLE thought that, since the settlement of the question growing out of the war, no measure involving graver questions, in regard to the respective rights and powers of the General Government, and of the States over the territory and internal commerce of the States, had been presented. It was really, in his judgment, a proposition to wipe out of existence, the States and to consolidate in the General Government absolute and despotic power. The merits of a bill involving such weighty questions could not be considered and determined without long discussion, and, therefore, he was not prepared to vote to take it up at this time, much less to vote for it when it should come up.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN was in favor of taking it up, and the resolution of Mr. SHERMAN. The Air-Line bill was then taken up by a vote of 26 yeas to 25 nays.

Mr. WHYTE made a long argument against the bill, which he regarded as proposing one of the most alarming encroachments of Federal power, even in these days of rapid consolidation. He directed attention to the extraordinary framework of the bill, giving the proposed corporations power to construct, equip and operate railroads through certain States, without the consent of those States, and other extraordinary powers, which the General Government had no constitutional right to give or to exercise, because they would be in direct violation of the rights of the States over their territory. In support of this view he cited from the Madison Papers, and from several decisions of the Supreme Court. Passing to the question of the policy of exercising this power, supposing it to exist in the General Government, he said that it would be most unwise, because it would convert Congress into a great corporation-creating machine, and would thereby transfer to the rotunda of the Capitol, the lobbies of thirty-four States. He was no apologist for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, or any other corporation. He was in favor of holding them all strictly to their charters. The capitation tax on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, one of the grievances complained of, was, in his judgment, whether constitutional or not, wholly unjust and impolitic, and would probably be repealed by the Legislature of Maryland at the next session. In reply to the complaint that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad does not check baggage from Washington through Baltimore and the West, he read a letter from Mr. GARRETT, the President of the road, stating that it was the fault of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, and not of the Baltimore and Ohio Company. To Mr. SHERMAN's statement that the earnings of the Washington branch of this road were enormous, he said that the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had never received an annual dividend of nine per cent. The necessity for a rival road from Washington to Baltimore, he said, would be fully met by the Baltimore and Potomac road, which is rapidly approaching completion; a road free from the capitation tax, and which would make the connection with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad proposed in Mr. SHERMAN's bill. He read a letter from the President of the Baltimore and Potomac road, arguing that no additional road between Washington and Baltimore would be necessary to meet the wants of the public.

Mr. POMEROY moved to go into Executive Session.

Messrs. SUMNER and SHERMAN opposed the motion.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion was carried; so the Senate at 3 o'clock went into Executive Session.

After coming out of Executive Session, the Senate at 4:30 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. VAN WYCK presented a petition of citizens of Schoharie County, New-York, asking that the Pension laws be so amended that all pensions shall be allowed from the date the right accrued, if application be made within seven years.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. JUDD introduced a bill to enable the City of Chicago to enlarge its harbor. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill for the relief of States entitled to swamp land indemnity. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to communicate all facts, estimates, &c., connected with the building of the Marine Hospital at Chicago.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a bill to strengthen the public credit, and relating to contracts for the payment of coin. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The bill reads as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations, has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold or silver; provided, however, that before any of said interest-bearing obligations not already due, shall mature or be paid before maturity, the obligations not bearing interest, known as United States notes, shall be made convertible into coin at the option of the holder.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any contract hereafter made specifically payable in coin, and the consideration of which may be a loan of coin or a sale of property, or the rendering of labor or service of any kind, the price of which, as carried into the contract, may have been adjusted on the basis of the coin value thereof at the time of such sale, or of the rendering of such service or labor, shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to its terms, and on the trial of a suit brought for the enforcement of any such contract, proof of the real consideration may be given.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, Chairman of the Post Office Committee, reported a bill to restrict and regulate the franking privilege, as follows:

Be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any officer of the Government, member of Congress or other person entitled by law to the franking privilege to exercise said privilege otherwise than by his or her written autograph signature upon the matter franked, and all letters or other mail matter not thus franked by the written signature of a person entitled by law to exercise such privilege shall be charged with the rates of postage which are now or may be hereafter established by law.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of April next no officer of the Government, member of Congress or other person entitled by law to the franking privilege shall, by reason of such privilege be entitled to receive through the mails any mail matter free of postage, but all mail matter directed to such officer, member of Congress or other person that shall pass duly franked or otherwise declared by law free matter will be charged postage as in other cases.

Mr. WASHBURNE asked Mr. FARNSWORTH to accept a substitute repealing all laws and parts of laws conferring the franking privilege on any person whatever.

Mr. FARNSWORTH declined to allow the substitute to be offered, because he was satisfied it could not pass.

After considerable discussion, Mr. MILLER moved to add to the second section the words, "Except correspondence with the Commissioner of Pensions in relation to pensions." Rejected.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived.

Mr. LAFLIN was opposed to the use of the franking privilege in any manner. He was in favor of the present bill just so far as it tended in this direction; but was opposed to the second section, because it granted to members of Congress a privilege it denied to the people. He argued in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege because it would reduce the vast expenditures in the way of public printing, asserting that the same cost from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 annually. He should vote for the bill only as a step in the right direction.

Mr. PERRY moved to strike out the second section. Agreed to—yeas 123, nays 56.

The bill containing the one section was then passed without division.

The following is the vote on striking out the second section:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Archer, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Axtell, Bailey, Banks, Barnum, Beatty, Beck, Benjamin, Blaine, Blair, Boles, Boutwell, Boyden, Boyer, Bromwell, Buckland, Buckley, Burr, Butler of Tennessee, Callis, Cary, Chanler, Churchill, Cobb, Coburn, Corley, Cornell, Cullom, Dawes, Delano, Dockery, Dodge, Eliot of Massachusetts, Elliott of Arkansas, Ferris, Ferry, Field, French, Garfield, Getz, Glossbrenner, Golladay, Goss, Gove, Griswold, Grover, Hawkins, Higby, Holman, Hooper, Hopkins, Humphries, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Jones of North Carolina, Jones of Kentucky, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Kerr, Ketcham, Kitchen, Knott, Koontz, Lincoln, Logan, Loughridge, Lynch, Mallory, Marshall, Maynard, McCarthy, McCormick, McCullough, Mercur, Mullins, Mungen, Myers, Newsham, Nicholson, Norris, O'Neil, Orth, Paine, Perham, Peters, Pike, Price, Prince, Randall, Raum, Robertson, Roots, Ross, Sawyer, Schenck, Shanks, Sitgreaves, Smith, Stevens, Stewart, Stokes, Taffe, Thomas, Twitchell, Van Aernam, Van Auken, Van Horn of New-York, Van Horn of Missouri, Washburn of Indiana, Welker, Whittemore, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Woodward, Wood, Young—123.

NAYS—Messrs. Arnell, Baker, Baldwin, Barnes, Beaman, Benton, Broomall, Clarke of Ohio, Cook, Deweese, Driggs, Ela, Farnsworth, Harding, Haughey, Hetaon, Hotchkiss, Johnson, Judd, Laflin, Lash, McKee, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Marvin, Morrell, Newcomb, Niblack, Pettis, Phelps, Pierce, Pile, Plants, Poland, Polsley, Robinson, Schofield, Shellabarger, Spalding, Starkweather, Stover, Taber, Taylor, Taft, Trimble of Tennessee, Trowbridge, Upson Van Trump, Van Wyck, Ward, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Williams of Pennsylvania—56.

PAYMENT OF CONTRACTS.

Mr. JULIAN offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that existing contracts, and those that may hereafter be made, be adjusted and paid in gold on the basis of the relative value of gold and United States notes.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill for the removal of disabilities from a large number of persons in the Southern States.

Mr. MULLINS remarked that a number of the persons proposed to be relieved were from Shenandoah County, Va., and inquired whether MOSBY was included.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he was not, but if the gentleman from Tennessee would introduce a bill for his relief it would receive due consideration.

Mr. MULLINS—Well, Sir, Gabriel will snap his resurrection gun before I will do it. [Laughter.]

Mr. WARD opposed the bill because no reason was assigned why the persons named in it should be relieved any more than other persons in the South. The bill was passed by the requisite two-third vote.

PENSION BILLS.

The business of the morning hour then at 2:15 commenced, being the call of Committees for reports.

A large number of bills for pensions were reported from the Committees on Revolutionary and Invalid Pensions, and were variously disposed of.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice, in reference to the bill introduced by him to-day to strengthen the public credit and in relation to gold contracts, that in a week or two hence, when the business of the House would admit, he expected to be authorized by the Committee of Ways and Means to report it back and to submit some remarks in support of it. An opportunity would be offered for discussion, and he would then try to get the action of the House upon it.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a resolution for a select committee of seven to inquire and report as to what legislation is necessary to provide for taking the ninth census. Adopted.

THE DENVER PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The House, at 3:15 o'clock, resumed the consideration of the Senate bill granting land and right of way to the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company.

Mr. LOGAN offered a substitute for the bill, proposing to authorize the Company to connect its road with the Union Pacific Railroad at or near Cheyenne, and to issue coupon bonds to the extent of —— dollars per mile, to be guaranteed by the United States.

Mr. COVODE addressed the House in advocacy and explanation of the bill. He showed the importance of completing the railroad link which this bill proposed to effect. It would enable the people to carry their civilization and commerce into the heart of Mexico and bring back trains freighted with ore from Mexican mines. It would be the highway between the 800,000,000 of people in Asia and the 200,000,000 of people in Europe, and it would be the most effectual means of repressing Indian hostilities. He did not believe that specie payment could be resumed inside of five years without bringing a crisis on the country. The best thing that could be done to bring about safe resumption, beside encouraging Southern productions, increasing exports and diminishing imports, was to extend the Pacific Railroads rapidly into the mining regions so that the production of gold could be increased.

Mr. KELLEY followed in defence and advocacy of the bill, first, however, having a personal explanation with his colleague (Mr. RANDALL) in reference to frauds in the Philadelphia Navy-yard. He replied to Mr. WASHBURNE's speech of yesterday against the bill, claiming that the bonds of the Company were absolutely secured; that the Government could not possibly lose anything by them, and that the Government had already saved millions of money by the railroad in the transportation of its troops and supplies. He asserted that the subsidy asked for by this link of the road was only $800,000 and that if the bill had been passed at the last session it would have been an absolute saving to the Government in the economical movement of its army and supplies. He quoted Gen. SHERIDAN's statement to show that the building of the road would put an end to Indian wars. Travel and trade would then pass safely. As a measure of humanity, as a measure of economy, and as a measure for the development of the industry of the country, he believed that the gentleman from Illinois would show his devotion to the interests of the country more by advocating than by opposing the bill.

Mr. VAN TRUMP followed in a speech in opposition to the bill. He declared himself opposed to granting any more subsidies to mere private corporations, for the reason that outside of the question of constitutional power, they were intended to inure more to private than to public good. He had not only grave doubts of the constitutional power of Congress to grant subsidies, but his convictions as to the wrong and impolicy of the system, in the present disturbed condition of the country, were clear and unhesitating. Without concluding his remarks he yielded to a motion to adjourn, and the House thereupon, at 4:30, adjourned.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAVA AND HAMMONIA.

The Cunard steamship *Java*, which left Liverpool Jan. 9, and Queenstown Jan. 10, reached this port yesterday, with three days' later news than was at hand by the *City of Antwerp*. The steamship *Hammonia*, from Hamburg Jan. 6, and Havre Jan. 9, also arrived yesterday.

Details arrive gradually relative to the sad end of VISCOUNT DE PAIVA, Portuguese Minister at Berlin, which occurred recently under tragic circumstances. He passed the evening before his death at the house of M. BENEDETTI, where every one noticed his profound despondency. The next morning his servant, on entering the Minister's bed-chamber, found M. DE PAIVA hanging by the neck from the espagnolette of the window.

The *Roi Jerome* of the Valery Company has just landed in Rome forty-eight cases of Remington muskets, which the Papal Government had ordered at Birmingham. There are in all 5,000 stand of arms, with sixty rounds of ammunition for each. The foreign corps are to be provided with those rifles at once, before the native troops. The distribution is to commence with the Pontifical Zouaves, who will be in possession of the new arms within three weeks.

A French lady, Mlle. MARIE DE GENTELLES, having recently published a book censuring the luxury of women and the extravagance of their dress, has been rewarded by a letter from the Pope highly approving of the work, wishing the author the utmost success in the mission she has undertaken, and bestowing upon her his paternal blessing as a gage of that success. In his letter, PIUS IX. recalls the fact that in October last he felt compelled to say a few words on the same subject to the people of Rome. The substance of his present remarks is that women who spend too much thought upon dress have none left for religion or family duties. In concluding he says that if wives wish to gain the esteem and affection of their husbands they do not need costly and splendid toilettes, but have only to cultivate their hearts and minds.

The Swedish paper *Dagens Nyheter* reports that the Prince of Wales, during his stay in Stockholm, on the 20th December was admitted into Freemasonry, and passed through six degrees. His Royal Highness, on the following day, had some additional degrees conferred upon him, and was created a Knight of the Masonic Order of Charles XIII.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Season—Religious Topics—The Question of Primogeniture—Tenant Right—The Overend, Gurney & Co. Failure—Metropolitan Amusements—State of Society.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1869.

The days have begun to lengthen, but the cold has not begun to strengthen. It is warm and bright, when the sun shines. London is enveloped much of the time in a thick, black fog. Even when the nights are starlit the mornings are a sort of aerial pea-soup, through which you get by the sense of feeling. Through this mixture Hansom cabs dash and rattle, and great vans rumble and roar. One person a day is killed in London by being run over in the streets. The wounded to the killed may be in the proportion of other battles.

To pay for last Summer's drought, England is drowned this Winter. The upper Thames valley is overflowed so that on the railway you pass for twenty or thirty miles as through a lake—the water at times coming close to the rails. Even the canal boats are stopped, for the towpaths are under water. The boats are commonly towed by donkeys. You see one as big as a Newfoundland dog tugging on the towpath at a boat load of coal, and to increase the sense of disproportion, a man driving the donkey who could easily carry him. A Dutchman would harness his wife in with the donkey, while he steered the boat and smoked his pipe, which would be a more economical proceeding. No frost, no snow, but muggy and wet; plenty of grass for the cattle, but a large part of it under water, or in a muck or mud. The cellars in the lower parts of London are full of water, and at Kew Bridge last night, I found the water over the rails at the station.

THE SITUATION.

England is pretty quiet. The Christmas murders have been a larger crop than usual, and a man who came from Norwich to keep Christmas and commit suicide, because he killed his first wife thirteen years ago, decided, after several efforts, to give himself up to the Police and be dealt with according to law. As the man's wife disappeared at the time specified, and pieces of a woman were found at the same period, his story is probably true; but if he changes his mind and refuses to plead guilty at the trial, it is not likely that he can be convicted.

No interest is felt here beyond the circle of bondholders and speculators, in the affairs of either Spain or Greece or Turkey. English policy requires that Turkey shall be sustained as a barrier against Russia, and France is with England for reasons of her own. But there is very little sentiment about it. England is disgusted with any country that does not keep its credit good and pay its dividends. In this respect the Turks have done better than Spaniards, Greeks or Italians. The Spanish revolution is not completed—there are serious disturbances in Italy—the Greeks are fussy and ungrateful. England may have more paupers and thieves, more suffering and starvation than these three countries put together; still she looks down upon them from the height her of settled Government, prosperous finances and three per cent. consols with supreme satisfaction.

RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

I am inclined to think that the real sensation of the week has been the news that the Marquis of Bute has turned Papist. This young man, just come of age, with three hundred thousand pounds a year and a peerage, has gone over to Rome. The *Times* has a leader a column long to prove that it is a matter of no consequence. The Marquis of Bute is no more than any other young man, and his three hundred thousand a year of no more account than any other similar income. It is only one vote in the Lords. That is so; but for all that the fact is serious and annoying. It sets every young peer, every young man to asking, "What made him do it?" and it is evident that the *Times* would much rather he had followed the example of the Marquis of Hastings. When a thoughtful young nobleman, of illustrious family, wide connections, and almost fabulous wealth, goes over at this period of Ritualistic and disestablishing excitement, it is a very serious matter indeed. It will influence many who are now wavering and uncertain.

Forty years ago there was one Catholic priest in England who had been a clergymen of the Established Church—the Hon. and Rev. GEORGE SPENCER. Now there are forty such priests in this archdiocese of Westminster, and about two hundred in the country. Lay converts are probably in proportion. The returns the last year in the metropolis are 2,200, and the con—or per—verts are mostly from the upper and middle ranks of society. The Ritualist papers, anticipating the recent decision against lighted candles and kneeling during consecration, have been for weeks denouncing secession to Rome; but the Gorham decision, which was that a clergyman of the Church need not believe in Baptismal Regeneration, sent over hundreds; the Colenso difficulty has sent over hundreds more. What then is likely to happen when the Queen in Council decides that an act of Parliament, passed three centuries ago, binds the Church not only in doctrine, but down to the minutest ceremony, and that this act is to be interpreted, not by Bishops or ecclesiastical Courts, but by three or four dissenting or infidel lawyers?

Whether more or less are driven over to Rome, one thing seems certain. Clergymen openly admit that the disestablishment of the Church is at hand, and many of them are ready to say of State control, with Dr. PUSEY, "Believing I rejoice, to see the curse removed." The first result of this would be to divide the actual establishment into four or five different and warring sects. It is only the State control that now keeps them nominally together. In belief they are now far as the poles asunder. The State policy is to have the utmost uniformity in ceremony, as to permit the utmost latitude in belief. You may interpret creeds or articles as you please, follow PUSEY or COLENSO, but you shall not light a candle as long as you can see to read the service, or kneel when the Rubric says stand, or put water in the wine, under pain of indictment and imprisonment.

But it is not Ritualists alone who are affected by the late decision. They can for the most part evade it. It does not touch doctrine. By darkening their chancels they can lawfully light their candles. They can bow very low without kneeling. They can put water in the wine in the vestry. They need not incense persons or things, but burn as much as they like promiscuously. On the other hand, by the judgment of the Privy Council it is obligatory on the lowest evangelical to wear the vestments, and to consecrate with his back to the people. The Ritualists propose to raise a fund to prosecute the Archbishop of York for not wearing surplice and cope. As there are thousands who do less than the law requires, where there are hundreds who do more, an impartial carrying out of Popery would be sacrificing priests, in a shameless and blaspheming parody, but I do not like to continue the quotation.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, American Minister, has been presented with an address by the workingmen of South London, at the instigation of Rev. NEWMAN HALL, and he made a capital speech in reply—as he always does—with no end of cheers and roars of laughter. He is considered one of the best speakers now to be heard in England. Of course he has been too good natured to the secessionists—but good nature is his failing. A Tory paper wishes to know whether, if Mr. LAIRD and Mr. ROEBUCK were hanged, drawn and quartered, nicely pickeled and sent to America, it would be satisfactory. If so, Mr. JOHNSON will, on his expected recall, take home the peace offering, well salted, and smoked if preferred, in his portmanteau.

THE QUESTION OF PRIMOGENITURE.

The newspapers are discussing the laws and customs of primogeniture, which Mr. BRIGHT and the Radicals have so violently attacked. Englishmen, as a rule, are for keeping property together—for adding rather than dividing. As long as men can make wills, landed estates, as a rule, will remain intact. And wills, unless to religious objects, are very sacred. No British Parliament in this generation is likely to enact that a man shall not do as he likes with his property, personal or real, unless he gives it to a priest or a spiritualist. How then can primogenitural inheritance be done away with. Even were all restrictions and difficulties, costly and vexatious law proceedings, removed from the transfer of land; were it as easy to sell land as stocks or bales of cotton, who can say that even this would not favor its accumulation, like other property, in the fewest hands. The whole tendency of free trade is to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. This is its operation here—and trade societies, combinations, and protective laws are barriers erected to oppose this tendency. As long as rich men want land, they will have it. As long as it is bought and sold, and the more freely so, those will have more of it who have the means to purchase it. It is not unlikely that when the people have disestablished the Church, they may take it into their heads to disestablish the landlords; but if every estate in these islands were confiscated to-morrow, if land were still left as private property, with free trade and easy transfer, in two or three generations it would be in as few or fewer hands than at present.

TENANT RIGHT.

The Orange and Tory North of Ireland appears now to be joining the rest of the country in a cry for tenant right. Ireland is not unlikely in a few years to have an entire liberal representation voting solid for the land laws her people require, but when the matter of tenant right is agitated, landlord right may possibly come under investigation. Sackville-street in Dublin is to that beautiful city what Broadway is to New-York, about twice as broad, and throwing in, on a lesser scale, Wall-street and Fifth-avenue. The other night a man was heard in Sackville-street, crying an "Extra!" "Glorious News! Another landlord shot in Tipperary!" If I proposed to run for anything in Ireland, the first plank in my platform would be the disestablishment of landlords, and for their own good too, for if they were quietly disestablished and disendowed, nobody would wish to shoot them, and they might be non-resident and welcome. But GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN is sure to settle it.

THE OVEREND, GURNEY & CO. FAILURE.

Considering the tendency to imitation that exists, and the facility with which people follow fashions, the news that six directors of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. are undergoing examination on charges of fraud to the amount of £3,000,000, may give uncomfortable feelings to the managers of great companies elsewhere. There are, I think, three of the most respectable Gurney family obliged to give bail from day to day, about $10,000 each, to keep from being locked up in Newgate. It seems hardly possible that six managers of such a house should be sentenced to penal servitude; but when British justice is aroused it is something terribly savage. There are times when an English jury would hang anything short of Majesty, if even short of that, which is the reason why royal and noble personages are not tried by juries, but by their peers, and why they cannot always be punished, even if found guilty.

METROPOLITAN AMUSEMENTS.

I promised myself, and you, perhaps, to see the pantomimes. Conscientiously, I sat through the "Puss in Boots" at Drury Lane. There is a nice wattran scene in it, with two long series of waterfalls of real water, and there is a very gorgeous transformation scene. There are two hundred, more or less, handsome girls with presentable legs, that is small enough, and three hundred boys, or girls that pass for boys. Most of the fun is in pussy's tail. "Puss in Boots" is played by the low comedian, and his tail is a yard long, practicable, with strong muscular contractions. For the rest, save two or three bright, clever faces, in two fair dancers, it is very bosh. An hour and a half is taken up with advertising various commercial houses, willing to pay for it, in what is called the comic business. Of this, full twenty minutes was devoted to a comic demonstration of the superiority of English to American safes, and of CHATWOOD's to all others. The clowns easily broke open all the safes but CHATWOOD's—if that is the name. Then some stage Yankees, in stylish trowsers, tried his in vain, while the clown smashed the American safe in no time. I did not see the fun of it.

Still, I shall see them all in course. I would almost do over again the dreary Drury Lane, to see the lovely children in the private boxes. I have an engagement to meet the sweetest darling, aged 11 years, at the Crystal Palace. We are to meet by the fountain in the Tropical Department—she is to write me what day. She was my partner at whist last night at Ishworth, but got very sleepy about 9, after playing VON WEBER and ROSSINI on the piano-forte; so she went and had her glorious brown hair put in papers, came and allowed me to kiss her good night, and is to write where I am to meet her at the Palace pantomime.

SOCIETY.

The *Daily News* is denouncing the indelicacies of the stage. I have seen more in a drawing-room. The stage is not worse than Society. And then, in dramatic, as in all art, everything is in the intention. Where the motive is pure, all is pure, and drapery has very little to do with it. The stage pictures are like other pictures; and, as far as I can judge, the girls who help to make up the pictures in burlesques and pantomimes are quite as good as those I see elsewhere. As a rule, fun is innocent. When people laugh much they are not immoral—not at least in any very bad fashion. Then the morals of peoples differ. Scotland and Wales are peculiar in that way. The Royal Commission on the Marriage laws has just been taking testimony on Scottish customs among the well-educated, pious, humbler classes in that sedate and sensible country. The witnesses testify that courtship is usually carried on in the dead of night. The lover, when all are asleep, comes tap, tap, tapping at his mistress' window. If she likes him, or thinks she may, she opens it for him to get in, or, if that is not convenient, or if the weather is fine, gets out herself. The length of this sort of courtship depends upon circumstances. In most cases it ends in marriage, after a formal rating by the Church authorities; but various accidents make the proportion of illegitimate children in Scotland larger than in most parts of the United Kingdom. In fact, the customs in many parts of the United Kingdom are now what they were in some parts of New-England, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania fifty years ago. When the report of the Royal Commission is published, we shall have the full particulars.

MONADNOCK.

CHARLES DICKENS.

A New Reading by the Eminent Author.

From the London Times, Jan 8.

Never, probably, through the force of mere reading was a vast concourse held so completely within the grasp of one man as was the audience assembled in St. James' Hall to hear the episode of *Nancy's* murder from "Oliver Twist," with which Mr. CHARLES DICKENS has opened his second course of "farewell readings." As the tale of horror progressed, countenances became more and more fixed, and people listened with a sort of sacred curiosity, which was all the more remarkable as nearly every one must have known what was coming as well as Mr. DICKENS himself. *Fagin* and *Noah Claypole*, who, capitally impersonated, commence the story, caused now and then a little mirth, but directly *Sikes* made his appearance there was a general feeling that all must brace up their nerves to encounter something awful. Indeed, at the scene where the murder is actually committed, some ladies covered their faces with their hands, as if they would shut their eyes to horrors addressed to the imagination only. That in giving so potent a shock to the sensibilities of an assembly whose nerves may be considered more delicate than those of an average mass of playgoers there was something like peril Mr. DICKENS was well aware. The question had arisen in his own mind whether, while striving to produce awe, he might not possibly cause disgust, and he did not venture to make his experiment with the general public till a chosen few had pronounced their judgment on the performance. The opinion of the select body that *Nancy* was to be publicly murdered without scruple has been more than confirmed by one of the largest audiences ever brought together by the force of Mr. DICKENS' irresistible elocution.

The extracts from "Oliver Twist" are most judiciously made so as to include the whole story of the murder, with its antecedents and consequences, to the exclusion of all extraneous matter. First comes the dialogue, in which the Jew instructs *Claypole* to watch *Nancy*, then the interview of *Nancy* with *Mr. Brownlow* on London Bridge, then the scene where the Jew excites the wrath of *Sikes* by revealing the treachery of his mistress, then the murder itself, and, lastly, the death of the murderer.

It is in the scene where the crime is committed that Mr. DICKENS displays his force to the utmost, and nothing can be more impressive than the despairing entreaties of the unfortunate woman when she feels that her fate is inevitable. But this climax is prepared with the utmost care, and the audience are rather absorbed than startled. Let us add that every personage in this tale is played with a distinctness that belongs to the highest order of acting. Seldom is a Jew so well played on the stage as *Fagin* is represented on the platform by Mr. DICKENS, and the gradual increase of his rage to frenzy as he acquaints *Sikes* with the transgression of *Nancy* is marvelous as a natural delineation of passion. To the Jew, lively in his anger, are contrasted the burglar, with his stolid brutality, and the half-knowing, half-stupid *Claypole*, on whose character light is thrown by the "reading" that is scarcely to be found in the book. Though a gentleman in an ordinary evening dress is the only personage presented to the spectators, the personages in the story, by the mere agency of voice and gesture, become so many separate beings, whose course is followed with rapt attention, and it is not till the reading is over that the hearers are roused from the delusion created by the reader.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Inquiry into the Circumstances of the Wreck of the Hibernia.

An inquiry into the circumstances attending the foundering of the screw-steamer *Hibernia* began on Jan. 6, in the Justiciary Court Hall at Glasgow. The proceedings were instituted at the instance of the Board of Trade. The Justices on the bench were Mr. WILLIAM MCLEAN and Mr. R. S. CUNLIFFE; and the National Assessors were Capt. HARRIS and Mr. GALLOWAY, Shipwrights' Surveyor to the Board of Trade. Legal Assessor and Clerk of the Court, Mr. GEORGE GRAY. Mr. JAMES O'DOWD, barrister, conducted the inquiry on behalf of the Board of Trade. Mr. T. G. WRIGHT attended on behalf of the owners and master of the *Hibernia*.

After Mr. O'DOWD had opened the proceedings, evidence was taken. The first three witnesses deposed to mere technical matters, as to the size and equipment of the vessel and its boats, and as to its condition at the time of the last survey. At that time everything appeared to be in admirable condition.

ROBERT DOUGLAS MUNRO, Master of the *Hibernia*, said: I commanded the *Hibernia* for about three years. There was another master before me for a short time. [Here witness handed in his master's certificate, dated 18th February, 1861.] The *Hibernia* had fifty-nine of a crew, all told, when she left New-York, and seventy-four passengers—133 souls in all. She had a full general cargo, consigned to Glasgow. She had no cargo on deck. In my judgment, she was sufficiently seaworthy in every respect when we left New-York, and she was well provided with everything. She left New-York on the 14th of November, the weather being moderate at the time. From the 14th until the 21st we had variable weather. On the latter day we experienced a severe gale of wind, and a heavy sea coming on board, one of our lifeboats was destroyed. Nothing serious happened until the 24th. On the morning of that day, about 2 o'clock, the wind was blowing a strong gale from the southwest. At that time our position would be 30 W., 52½ N., bringing us between seven and eight hundred miles of the Irish coast. I was sleeping, but was called by the chief officer at that hour, according to orders. Before I got dressed I heard the engine raving, and immediately after the screw-propeller striking very heavily upon the stern posts. It struck eight or ten times, shaking the ship from end to end. At that time we were going about eleven knots. The ship immediately afterward broached to, and would not answer the helm. We commenced at once to shorten sail, and let the ship lie-to until morning, to ascertain the damage. At daylight the chief officer and chief engineer and I examined over the stern to ascertain what was the matter. We came to the conclusion that the screw had come off the shaft. On looking over into the water we could see the propeller striking against the outer stern-post, which appeared to be bent. Previous to this the engineer had been down examining the shaft, and could see nothing the matter with it. We got a chain round one of the blades, and hauled the screw taut to the quarter to prevent it from striking. That was just at daylight—about 7:30 in the morning. Before touching the shaft, the chief engineer went down into the water-tight space to look after the glands. The other engineers were in the tunnel. We had three engineers on board, all certificated men. The chief engineer, I understand, had a first-class certificate. So, also, I think, had the second; he had lately passed for chief, although not promoted. In a consultation we had, the chief engineer proposed to withdraw the shaft, in order to get rid of the propeller. I have not a certificate in steam. I did not go in for it, because I did not think it usual for masters, as a general thing, to have certificates for steam. I deferred to the suggestion of the engineer, who said there was no danger in withdrawing the shaft, as it was all one taper. He had seen it taken out and put in several times, and I had confidence in him knowing about it. I was up on deck, watching the screw over the stern, when the shaft was withdrawn. I wanted to see it go clear of the stern-posts. I remained on deck about a quarter of an hour, and while there the chief engineer told me that the shaft was broken, and that the end had come through the stuffing box. He and I immediately went down to the tunnel, and tried to get the shaft back. In doing this we used the tackle we had had in the tunnel for the purpose of getting it in. All we could do, after half an hour's working, was to move it about three inches. We found we could not move it any further, as the water was rushing strongly into the tunnel. We had to leave the tunnel, and shut the slide-door, owing to the quantity of water. The ship was making water in the after-hold, as the carpenter, who was making soundings by my directions, found. He immediately went and shut down the sluice-valve in the water-tight compartment. I immediately got the engineer to fire up the large boiler fires, which had been let down after the accident, and as soon as steam was up we set on the bilge injections and all the engine pumps. We succeeded in pumping out about a foot of water up till about noon. Shortly after noon the water began to increase upon the pumps. About 1 o'clock we observed the shaft to be out of the after-bearing stern-post, and striking heavily. We supposed the end of the shaft had damaged the stern-pipe, causing the water to increase rapidly. From that time the water gained about a foot an hour, in spite of all the pumps. The engines were going about sixty revolutions per minute. The injection engine and hand-pumps were going. When we found that the water gained upon us we commenced throwing the cargo overboard. That was between 10 and 11 o'clock on the morning of the 24th. We cleared the whole of the after 'tween-decks and a good portion of the after lower hold. We worked as long as the men could stand in the water. They were up to their knees in it. I was frequently in the after-hold while the men were working. At 10 o'clock in the evening the water came up from the 'tween-decks in the after-hold. Before the water got over the 'tween-decks the carpenter secured the hatches and caulked them down, so as to keep the water down as much as possible. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 25th the water was coming into the cabin through the main deck. The cabin was a poop cabin. We commenced at that time to launch the boats. We tried to wait for daylight but we could not manage that.

The inquiry was adjourned.

GEN. BUTLER'S SPEECH.

The Historical Progress of Paper Money, Bills of Exchange, Checks, Bank Notes, Legal Tenders—Reduction of the Public Debt—Finance is Not Currency.

THE BEECHES, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1869.

I don't want to be put in the lunatic asylum for differing with all the world; but, in spite of that danger, I want to say that BUTLER'S speech, in its general principle, is very near my views. Every one who has read the history of money in the world, knows that in the last three hundred years money has been gradually passing from nothing but hard money to a mixed currency, of which much the largest part is paper. Why is this? Has commerce been injured by it?—has industry been arrested? Is trade more immoral than it was in the Middle Ages? Gen. BUTLER is completely triumphant in his historical proof that England and other countries have never flourished more than they did under paper money. In the Middle Ages nothing but hard money was known. The Jews, who were then much persecuted, carried much of their property in diamonds and jewels. It is they, I suppose, who invented the bill of exchange, the first step in paper money. Then came the Bank of Venice, whose money was all in coin, whose main business was transacted in checks, which were almost entirely cancelled by each other, leaving but little coin to be handled. Then came the issue of bank notes, which, for the last hundred years, have made most of the money of commerce. Then came occasional issues of Government paper, such as the exchequer bills, Treasury notes, and now legal tenders.

Now, I state these facts for the purpose of showing those who are in such a hurry and with such vehemence in denouncing the legal-tender Government money, that they are merely endeavoring, by their *vis inertia*, to arrest a revolution in money which has been three hundred years in progress—which is continually advancing, and which is sure to end in the overthrow of the hard money system. If a man were to reason against Mohammedanism in Constantinople, there would be an outcry of all the Dervishes and Muftis against him, but that would not sustain such an imposition long against the attacks of truth and reason. Mohammedanism is decaying and so is the barbarism of hard money. If we were to resume specie payments to-morrow and be able to maintain it, five-sixths of the business of the country would still be done in paper, and beyond that again would lie the immense mass of checks, bonds, notes, &c. It is probable that not one hundredth part of the exchanges of the country are at any time made in coin. For what purpose then do you want to pretend to make gold payments? For it is a mere pretence. The only reason given that has a grain of sense is, that we may pay balances with foreign countries. But why should you pay those in money at all? There is no way of paying for importations but by its equivalent in merchandise. Gold is one of the productions of our country, and as much an article of merchandise as wheat or wool. If you make it into coin and subject to draft on the banks by the presentation of paper money, you make the whole commerce of the country subject to sudden convulsions, of which every merchant in trade has had painful experience. There is no need of that at all. You want ten millions in gold to send abroad. Buy it as merchandise, and send it out as you do now, instead of draining it from banks? Of the two modes the present, that of treating gold as merchandise, is far the safest and the most convenient. Take the example of England. She suspended specie payments twenty-three years. Was there any suffering on account of foreign trade? Was there any difficulty in making payments? Was the trade of England deranged or thrown back in the least? On the contrary, it was in the period of exclusive paper money that English trade flourished most and the foundations were solidly laid on which has been erected the most splendid edifice of commercial prosperity on earth. Yet, such were the barbarous ideas still entertained on the Continent of Europe, that England thought it best to resume gold payments, and probably it was right. The revolution in money was not complete, and it is not now. Hence, it may be best for us to resume at some time, in deference to the ideas of the Dervishes and Muftis of trade. But, let that legislator beware who attempts to hurry specie payments. He will get a great deal more than he bargains for. Not five hundred of the people have asked for specie payments, and ten to one of them prefer the greenback currency. Gen. BUTLER is right on several points. If you must resume, you can only do it successfully by raising the value of the public debt. The greenbacks are a part of the public debt. If you reduce the volume of the debt or the greenbacks, and show your ability to pay, and also contract the whole currency, you will gradually reduce the premium on gold and make specie payments possible. You can do it in no other way. If this be desirable, let the Treasury hold the greenbacks it receives, and thus contract the currency. You will soon find how much currency the country wants, and soon hear an outcry which will far exceed the clamor of the priests of gold.

One of the strangest things in this discussion on finances is that everybody (except BUTLER) expects the Government to use its means to buy the greenbacks, or bonds, or gold, to prepare for specie payments, when the Government has no such means. Where is its surplus? Where is the money it can use for such a purpose? We went thirty millions behindhand last year. I hope, according to the facts returned by Mr. WELLS, that we shall have a surplus, and a large one, this year. I think the state of the country and its resources will be even better this year than is represented by Mr. WELLS. If this be so, we shall have a surplus, and the moment we have a considerable surplus the public debt will appreciate, and specie payments will become possible. If, then, it be desirable (as most persons assume) to resume gold payments, it is, first of all, desirable to have a surplus in the Treasury, and use that either in paying the debt or contracting the currency. In one word, we have to *work* our way out of difficulties, and pay our debts by increased industry and production.

In regard to the payment of the public debt, in addition to the fact of earning a surplus and paying it, we should adopt the system of the English consols. Whenever money cheapens, issue new bonds at a lower rate of interest, and thus be constantly gaining on the interest. If the English 3 per cent. consols were now to rise to par, the Government would issue 2½ per cents. In time, British consols will be reduced to 2 per cent.; and ours might in a short time be reduced to 4 per cent. If I understand Mr. EWING'S letter, this is his plan; and I am very glad to see he is opposed to any early resumption of specie payments. In fact, almost the whole nation is opposed to it. Let us try our own American currency a few years longer, and perhaps we shall think it the best.

It is not very surprising that gentlemen in Congress should feel some obligation to regulate the finances; but I think they mistake the line in which the regulation ought to be made. Finance and currency are not the same by any means. It is finance and not currency, which we need to rectify. We want to economize our revenues; to reduce our expenses, and consolidate our Public Debt on the lowest interest. The currency will take care of itself. If the people want a gold currency, they will get it. If they do not, why force it upon them? For myself, I deny point blank, that the evils charged upon the Government currency exist at all. I deny that it demoralizes the country, any more than gold, or copper, or iron. I stand upon the currency which has saved the country in war, and given it prosperity in peace; which is the best currency the country ever had, or which has yet been devised by the genius of man.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

Claims of the Proposed Northern and Southern Roads—How Government Should Aid Them.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Do we need two more railways to the Pacific? Some presses and speakers are contending that we do not. Will you permit me to mention a few of the many reasons why we do?

1. The original plan of Congress authorized and chartered three roads, a Northern, a Central, and a Southern. That plan met the approval of our ablest business men in all sections, and its wisdom grows more and more obvious. Three trunk lines are necessary as outlets from our present railway centres in the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Ocean. They are also essential to the development of our mountain States and Territories, and particularly of the Pacific coast, which alone is larger than all Europe, Russia excepted.

The Central Road, now almost completed, runs substantially upon the forty-first parallel from Omaha to San Francisco, across Nebraska, Southern Dakotah, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and California, 1,750 miles. Its eastern forks make it equally available for St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago.

The proposed Southern Road follows the thirty-fifth parallel. Starting at Fort Smith, Ark., (with forks to St. Louis, Memphis and New-Orleans,) it crosses the Indian Territory, Northern Texas, New-Mexico, Arizona and Southern California, and then turns northwest toward San Francisco, the only good harbor in the Golden State.

The projected Northern Road follows the forty-sixth parallel. Starting from the navigable waters of Lake Superior, (connected by railroad with Chicago and the entire Northwest,) it traverses Minnesota, Northern Dakotah, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, to Puget Sound, the best harbor on our entire Pacific coast.

The Northern and the Southern roads are each 400 miles from the Central, and each follows a great belt of country richer and more varied in resources than that traversed by the Central, and equally needing outlets, both to the Mississippi and the Pacific.

2. Our political interests require two more lines. The Southern Road will place the commercial and political future of all Northern Mexico in our hands. It will hasten permanent reconstruction more than any other possible agency. It will develop the great resources of the South, and stimulate her manufactures, by opening a new and vitally important outlet, thus showing the disaffected that she is to share equally with the North in all the privileges and benefits of a restored Union.

On our northern frontier aid is being solicited from the British Government to secure the extension of the Grand Trunk Road of Canada to the Pacific, and leading English writers are urging that it should be granted at once. *The great Northern thoroughfare across the American Continent must be upon our soil.* Nothing else can so assure our political and commercial dominance, and so hasten the assimilating process through which British America will ultimately drop into our hand like a ripe pear.

If the ten millions of dollars, currency, recently paid outright for Alaska had been expended in aid of a Northern and a Southern Pacific railway at the rate of $2,000,000 a year, interest on bonds, for five years, its benefit to the country would have been a hundred times greater. As the Vice-President elect wisely urges, "Let us purchase no more territory;" but so stimulate our national prosperity that our neighbors on every side will be anxious for the *privilege* of coming into the family.

3. Our internal trade requires them. No axiom is better established than that the commerce of a country grows in exact ratio with its railroads. In 1830 we had forty miles. Now we have 45,000 miles, or two-fifths of all the railway line in the world. At the moderate estimate of $45,000 per mile for building and equipping, these roads have cost $2,000,000,000, or four-fifths of the amount of our entire national debt. Since we began to build railways, in 1830, the percentage of our increase in wealth has been *seven times greater than that of Great Britain*. From 1850 to 1860 it was *over 125 per cent*. Can it be doubted that railways have proved remunerative, tenfold, to the country, and that our wonderful development is due more to them than to any other one agency?

4. Our near future will require them still more. Few comprehend the rapidity of our growth, and its corresponding necessities. Since the first National census in 1790 our population has increased with such striking uniformity that its future can be predicted with great certainty. This is the percentage of growth for each ten years:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1790 to 1800	35.02	1830 to 1840	32.67
1800 to 1810	36.45	1840 to 1850	35.87
1810 to 1820	33.1	1850 to 1860	35.46
1820 to 1830	33.49		

At the same rate of increase the population of the Union will be:

In 1870	43,329,482	In 1890	77,266,989
In 1880	56,450,241	In 1900	100,355,802

The Erie Canal, begun in 1817, after seven years of agitation and bitter opposition, was a greater work for that day than the building of three Pacific Railways for this; and it seemed to be less required by the commerce of the country. Even far-seeing THOMAS JEFFERSON declared that it was inaugurated fifty years too soon. But the great career of the City and State of New-York dates from the *commencement* of that work. When it was completed in 1825, the commerce between New-York City and the lakes, and across the Alleghanies, both ways, amounted to only 15,000 tons annually. Now the commerce on the Erie Canal and the four great lines of railway between our Northern Atlantic Seaboard and the Ohio Valley exceeds every year 6,000,000 of tons, worth $1,200,000,000. The opening of three great lines to the Pacific will produce a growth equally wonderful. If work is begun immediately upon a Northern and a Southern road, they cannot be completed before 1875, when our population will be 47,000,000.

5. A single line, 1,700 miles long, and the most important in the whole Union, is liable to become an oppressive monopoly and a dangerous power in the business and legislation of the country. The building of more roads will produce a healthy competition like that which now exists between the several lines crossing the Alleghanies, and thus keep down prices to the lowest paying point; and the diverse and conflicting interests will make each a check and balance upon all the others.

Should the Government help build them? I urge that it should.

1. Private capital alone can build them for the present. All our important lines have received public assistance from cities, counties, or States, which they were expected to benefit. And nothing is more fully settled by experience than that in nine cases out of ten, where State or municipal aid is extended to secure the construction of railroads, the investment brings rich and multiplied returns. Three Pacific railways will benefit the entire country, and the entire country should help build them.

2. With us endowing railways is yet an experiment, but all the leading European nations have demonstrated its wisdom and importance. For years Great Britain, France, Austria, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Belgium and Italy have been constructing not single roads but systems and networks of roads through Government aid, and in every single instance with the most obvious and substantial benefits. Great Britain has guaranteed the interest on $440,000,000 for railways in India alone, and probably on $60,000,000 in Canada, thus extending to two of her distant colonies four times as much help as the whole amount, from the beginning, asked from our Government to secure the completion of the three roads to the Pacific. Yet her expenditures for interest are now inconsiderable, and they decrease year by year as the roads grow self-sustaining. By a similar policy little Belgium has secured a commercial importance utterly disproportionate to her territorial area. And by aiding in the construction or extension of six trunk lines LOUIS NAPOLEON has gained for France a growth and prosperity unequaled in her history.

MR. WINDOM, of Minnesota, in his recent speech in the House of Representatives—a document abounding in carefully-prepared statistics—gives these suggestive figures:

GREAT BRITAIN.—Public debt to each inhabitant, $130 40; standing army five times as large as ours; railways constructed in India since 1860, under Government guarantees of interest, 4,600 miles.

FRANCE.—Public debt to each person, $59 65; standing army ten times as large as ours; amount of railway bonds guaranteed by Government since 1858, $620,000,000.

UNITED STATES.—Public debt to each person, $63; percentage of increase in wealth since 1830, *fifty times greater than that of Great Britain.*

No two European countries have adopted exactly the same plan. In most of them the roads absolutely revert to the Governments at the end of from fifty to ninety years after endowing them, and will then be sufficient to extinguish the entire national debts. But all have adopted the same general policy—*sufficient Government aid to leading railway lines to secure their construction.* If that policy proves beneficial to old countries, abounding in private capital, burdened with public debts as heavy as ours, and standing armies ten times as large—countries growing far less rapidly than the United States, and incomparably less rich in material resources awaiting development, will it not be a great deal more beneficial and remunerative to us?

Can it afford to help now? The first impulse of the country, based upon a praiseworthy desire to restore economy to the Administration, and order to the finances, and to hasten our return to specie payments—is to say "No." A few persons and speakers denounce the companies asking aid—however large the private capital they propose to embark in the enterprises, and however spotless the business and personal character of their leading men—as "cormorants," "leeches," and "rings"—coupling them with combinations to defraud the revenue by theft and perjury, and with applicants for appropriations for purely local and individual projects. In just the same sense was DE WITT CLINTON a "cormorant" and a "leech," when he agitated for public aid to the Erie Canal, through seven years, till he got it at last; but this generation knows *him* as second only to ROBERT FULTON, in the benefits he secured for the country.

There is another and much larger class who favor Government aid, under proper restrictions, at some future time, but fear that to extend it now will aggravate our financial disorders and retard our return to a sound currency by seeming to swell the public burdens. Their motives are thoroughly good, but do they not err in their reasoning?

1. The increase of the national debt will be only apparent, not real. In the first place, if a law were passed to-day endowing a Northern and a Southern road, so much time would be required for the final surveys and getting the work fairly under way that the interest on the bonds [illegible] issued in their aid within the next two or three years would be inconsiderable. Indeed, it would be very little before the earliest period at which they could possibly be completed—1875. Moreover, if they are endowed, as the Central has been, reserving half the amount due them from the Government for transporting troops, munitions, supplies and mails, as a sinking fund, to meet the interest and principal of the bonds as they fall due, the debt will be a self-extinguishing one. Many people have grossly exaggerated ideas of the amount the Government is expending for the Central Road on its various divisions and branches. The following are the entire figures up to June 15, 1868:

Total amount of bonds issued	$28,000,000
Total amount of interest paid on them	$2,134,197
Total accumulated Sinking Fund from mail and transportation service	765,468
Total amount actually expended by Gov't	$1,368,729

By June 15, 1869, the road will be completed. The total amount of bonds then issued in aid of it will be $56,000,000. The total amount of accrued interest on the bonds, less the sinking fund accumulated by withholding half the amount due from the Government to the road for transportation, will be under $9,000,000. By June 15, 1870, this sinking fund will doubtless have swept away altogether the balance against the road on interest, and the road will be ready to begin to extinguish the principal. In other words, *within one year after the completion of the road, every dollar the Government has advanced for it will have been paid back, and the road will begin to accumulate a fund for paying the principal of the bonds issued to aid it.* Nor is this all. During the year 1867, the average length of the Nebraska and the Kansas divisions of that road combined was 687 miles. *The actual saving to Government, upon that short portion of the line, over the sum it would have been compelled to pay, at the contract prices of that year, if these military supplies had been wagoned, the troops marched and the mails carried in coaches, was $3,772,140.* These figures carry a lesson which the croakers will do well to study.

2. So far from increasing the public debt, these roads will absolutely *help to pay it*—not by reverting to the Government at the end of two or three generations, as in France and Belgium, but by a mode equally sure and far more expeditious. If work is begun upon them at once our annual product of gold and silver, now variously estimated at from $70,000,000 to $100,000,000, will double within the next twelve years. New-Mexico and Arizona, now comparatively unproductive, are two of our richest mineral regions, and will produce bullion very largely, whenever a Southern Road removes their two chief difficulties—inaccessibleness and Indian troubles. *Montana alone, first settled in 1862, is believed to have yielded already, in gold and silver, $65,000,000.* Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, remote as they are, produce *annually* $25,000,000, or more than one-third of our entire yield of bullion. A Northern Road will soon double that by reducing the cost of machinery, labor, and supplies, and thus making available lower grades of ore, which at the present high prices will not pay the expenses of working. The roads will also stimulate enormously the copper, iron, and coal product of New-Mexico and Arizona, the timber and copper product of Minnesota, and the coal, iron, and lumber product of Oregon and Washington.

3. Our public lands now unsold and unappropriated amount to 1,414,567,575 acres. Left alone, most of them will lie idle and unsalable for many years. Opening these roads will throw hundreds of millions of acres into the market, stimulating immigration from Europe, and building up regions now wild and waste into great States, which will help pay interest and principal of the public debt. In 1853 Kansas had no white population, and her lands were unsalable at any price. In 1867 her white population was over 300,000, and her values in other items had swelled to these enormous figures:

Farms and farming implements	$40,000,000
Live stock	40,000,000
Crops for 1867	35,500,000
Total	$115,500,000

The values which had grown up in fourteen years exceeded $100,000,000—nearly all actually created from her own soil. In 1868, *Kansas paid directly $252,000 of Federal taxes.* The Indian Territory alone, due south of Kansas, to be opened by a Southern Road, is a much larger and richer tract of land. The completion of these lines to the Pacific will build up eight or ten new States, which, unlike Kansas, lack great navigable rivers, and must therefore be developed by railways or not at all.

4. Increased confidence in our securities, both in Europe and America, is the sole thing needed to enable us to carry the public debt easily. Nine years ago, any one asserting that two-thirds of our States could carry a debt of more than $2,000,000,000 through several years of war, and at the end of that time actually find themselves richer than before, would have been hooted at as a madman. So, with the restored order and confidence that will come with an Administration in which the capital of our own country and Europe reposes implicit trust, many of our difficulties will melt into thin air. And no one thing will do more to inspire confidence everywhere in our ability to pay easily all our indebtedness than the spectacle of the United States, so soon after a devastating civil war, inaugurating a system of trans-continental railways the most magnificent and commanding on the globe.

5. The Indian question is forever recurring. Even now, after all our experience, we are compelled to send SHERIDAN on a long and costly Winter campaign; and every month brings news of the massacre of families on the frontier. The report of the Secretary of War, Dec. 30, 1866, shows that the cost of our attempts to suppress the Indian hostilities in 1864-5 alone footed up to $30,000,000, and our total expenditures for that purpose during the last six years are estimated by Mr. WINDOM at $100,000,000. It is cheaper to build Pacific Railways than to fight Indians! The *only* settlement of the question lies in extending the roads, with their broad belts of self-protecting settlements to the Pacific. They will reduce our standing army, both by leaving us far fewer posts to guard, and by enabling us to throw troops from one point to another far more expeditiously and cheaper than now. The saving in this respect every year after the completion of three roads will be far more than the interest upon all bonds issued in their aid, if a Northern and a Southern line shall receive the same aid as that now being extended to the Central.

6. The foreign commerce of China is already $500,000,000. The growing intimacy of that ancient Empire with the modern nations, and the system of railways which must soon thread it, will swell the amount enormously year by year. There is no other such prize in the commercial world. All the leading nations are reaching for it. The Emperor of Russia is building a railway to the frontier of China. Great Britain is agitating the question of extending her India railway system to the Chinese border. A French company, after working ten years and expending $100,000,000, has nearly completed a canal across the Isthmus of Suez, shortening by many thousands of miles the old sailing routes from Europe to Asia.

Until very lately our commerce with China has been altogether one-sided. We have bought teas and silks, and paid for them in gold and silver, with the exception of sending a few cotton and woolen goods and Connecticut clocks. But the establishment of the Pacific Mail line of steamers from San Francisco to Hong Kong has developed the unexpected fact that *we are to supply the Chinese Empire with breadstuffs*, and thus check our drain of bullion in that direction. The Chinese Empire contains 400,000,000 of people—almost one-half of the whole human race. We must open the Mississippi Valley, and our great Northern and Southern belts, adapted to wheat, through to the Pacific. We must supply China, too, with machinery, with manufactured goods, and with Yankee notions. We have the position and resources to do this. We possess also the great advantage that the Chinese like American merchants far better than English, and though more of the English are now settled in Hong Kong and Shanghai, the numbers and business of the Americans are gaining year by year. The building up of great Chinese commercial houses in San Francisco, too, is opening and preparing the way for a vast Chinese trade in America.

On the other hand we want to do the carrying trade for the world—to transport across our continent the silks, and other light, costly articles on their way from China and Japan to Europe. In a word, we want to command the trade of the East, for which the different European nations have been striving ever since the Middle Ages, and which has enriched successively every people obtaining it for the time. It is within our grasp if we improve the facilities nature has given us. But it is idle to expect that one single-track railway, and that perhaps liable to interruptions in Winter, will give us the commanding position we ought to have. Three trans-continental lines are needed, and the sooner the better.

Of course a Northern and a Southern road should not be endowed recklessly or extravagantly. Congress should act cautiously and prudently, availing itself of all that experience has taught on the Central line, and adopting that plan of extending the public aid, whatever it may be, which European and American railway history shows to be the safest, speediest, and most economical. It should exact such guarantees as will protect the public interest, giving aid only to companies of sound character, and only to such an extent as may be needful to insure the construction of the roads; *and taking adequate security for the proper building of the line and the ultimate repayment of the loans.* But the real question is not whether we can afford to give such aid; It is, *Can we afford to withhold it?* Can a father afford to refrain from educating his children because his house is mortgaged? Can a farmer afford to leave his fields idle through the Summer on the ground that running in debt for seed wheat will swell his liabilities?

R.

Provision for City Travel—Necessity for Competent Supervision.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find by your columns that the Broadway Railroad bill, and the "three tier" railroad are again before the Legislature. They will, of course, be fought and wrangled over on their pecuniary merits, and not a soul will give one thought as to whether they are likely to benefit or injure the City.

The question of City transit is not a trivial one; its solution cannot but seriously affect the future welfare of our noble metropolis, and it should not be abandoned to reckless speculators and greedy politicians. If, in the wisdom of our municipal authorities, it has become necessary to relieve down-town traffic and furnish freer access to the suburbs, the matter should be put in the hands of a competent commission, composed of the best and most trustworthy engineers the country affords, with instructions to give the question a thorough sifting in all its bearings. We should then probably find out what was really the best means of effecting the desired object. If deemed advisable, the project advocated by the commission should be placed in the hands of the company furnishing the best guarantees for its faithful execution.

Such a course would meet this individual question. It would, perhaps, be asking too much of our republican conservatism to call for a the creation of a permanent board of public works, which could take the management of our City improvements in their own hands, decide upon the merits of all proposed plans, suggest improvements themselves, furnish the estimates for street-cleaning and all other City contracts, draft ordinances for [illegible] management and in[illegible] ing questions [illegible] to the needs of a great city. It is to the existence of such a board in [illegible] that the administration of the public works of that country challenges the admiration and envy of Americans travelling there.

G.

Women at Public Dinners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wanted to go to the Burns Festival, but had not determined to do so until I saw your endorsement of the strict propriety of the step, and I find moreover that the leading journals have all indorsed your indorsement. I claim to be a lover of wit, eloquence, poetry and music, and I dare say I shall be delighted the whole evening through with the dazzling conversations of genius with which the horizon of that festive board will be lit up, but my mission there is not so much to slake a consuming thirst for delicious drafts of thought as to serve others. Unfortunately, gentlemen who meet on such occasions indulge, in the absence of ladies, in too frequent potations, and habits are formed, under the blight of which promise withers and ruin follows. If by my presence I can do anything to prevent such dissipation, if it is only for one occasion, I shall be proud and happy to be instrumental in assisting to inaugurate a custom from which results may flow so pregnant with blessings for the human race.

A MOTHER.

STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION.

Second Day's Session.—Election of Officers, &c.

This Association met again yesterday at 11:30. In the absence of the President, Brig. Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL, the fourth Vice President, Brig. Gen. F. A. BROWN, presided. The Treasurer, Col. F. A. CONKLING, submitted his annual report, showing the receipts for the past year as having been $1,303, and the expenditures $615 50, leaving a balance on hand of $687 50. An auditing committee of three was then appointed.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following for the officers of the coming year: President, Gen. Theodore B. Gates, Fifth Division; First Vice-President, Col. C. H. Thompson, Seventh Division; Second Vice-President, Major-Gen. B. L. Howard, Eighth Division; Third Vice-President, Brig.-Gen. E. A. Brown, Third Division; Fourth Vice-President, Brig.-Gen. H. D. Barto, Sixth Division; Recording Secretary, Lieut.-Col. Henry Heath, Second Division; Corresponding Secretary, Col. C. F. Blood, Sixth Division; Treasurer, Col. Albert Steinway, First Division; Chaplain, Rev. T. C. Strong, D. D., Sixth Division. These were elected.

Col. HEATH declined, and Col. WALTER A. VAN RENSSELLER was elected in his place.

A communication was received from Mr. GEORGE WARREN, the organist of Grace Church, offering to preside at the organ during the evening meeting. This was accepted.

Major HARVEY BALDWIN was then admitted as an honorary member of the Association.

A communication was then received from Brig.-Gen. LEWIS BURGER, of the Second Brigade, protesting against an award of medals or guidons to any members of the First Brigade, inasmuch as he who had been appointed one of the inspectors had not been notified of any meeting of the Board of Inspectors.

Another communication was received from Brig.-Gen. JOHN E. BENDIX, First Division, claiming a medal, on the ground that he was the only member of the Second Brigade of that Division who had served seven years, his term of service having been twenty-six years. He had not missed three meetings, and, during twenty-four years had not lost a drill or parade, except during the two years he served in the field in the late war.

Both the above communications were tabled.

Gen. WARD offered a resolution that the brigades of the National Guard be numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Divisions, as in the army of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Military Code.

Col. SEABACH, of Gov. HOFFMAN'S staff, offered a resolution that the next meeting of the Association be held at Albany. Carried.

Col. SMITH offered a resolution that members of the National Guard should be granted free passes on railroads of this State when proceeding to battalion drills, as is the case at present upon ferries and turnpikes. Referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Military Code.

Gen. ASPINWALL here entered the hall, and explained his absence by saying that Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE having announced himself too ill to deliver the annual address to the Association, he had passed the morning in seeking Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, of Brooklyn, for the purpose, who had consented to replace Mr. CHOATE. Gen. ASPINWALL then took the chair as President.

A resolution to change the period of annual meeting from the third Tuesday in January to the last Tuesday in September in each year, was lost after considerable debate on the part of Col. SEEBACH, Gen. BROWN, Gen. MESEROLE and others.

A long and tedious discussion took place upon the question of awarding Gen. BENDIX a medal. Without any personal objection to Gen. BENDIX, all kinds of objections were made and responded to, upon trifling points. The afternoon was far advanced and a robust Lieutenant-Colonel was in a wild state of famine. He repeatedly urged a recess of an hour that he might get some dinner, and was constantly defeated by the meeting, who sat out the woful tedium with heroism, until after 4 o'clock, when many left. The medal was finally granted.

Thanks were awarded to the First and Second Divisions of the National Guard for their reception, on the previous evening, of the Association at the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment.

It was resolved that veterinary surgeons of cavalry regiments, who are now rated as sergeants, should in future rank as Second Lieutenants as in the regular army.

The money in the treasury was then appropriated to payment of the guidons and medals ordered.

The Committee on Amendments to the Military Code then recommended, in a report, that the term of service should be reduced to five years; that an actual performance of duty should be required, and that the payment of fines for absence should not be considered as an equivalent for it. Also, that the military code be amended so as to require the commanding officers of every troop, company or battery to file a certified roster of their respective commands by the 31st of May, with the commissioners of jurors, assessors and town clerk, in order that the exemptions may be made.

No appropriations for brigades should be made.

Brigade and divisions to be numbered according to the manner of the United States service.

Transportation of the members of the National Guard to be required upon railroads, when attending drills or parades, as is now the custom upon ferries and turnpikes.

A Provost Marshal with the rank of Major, to be attached to each brigade.

The report was accepted and finally adopted.

A very long argument ensued upon the propriety of presenting guidons and medals during the evening meeting. The funds on hand were not sufficient to pay for them, and no means had been taken to raise more money. The cost of guidons had been announced the day before as $100, and the medals $50 to $60. It was finally decided, after endless amendments and reconsiderations, to postpone a consideration of the subject until the meeting next year with the exception of presenting a guidon at the evening meeting to the Seventy-fourth Regiment.

An amendment to the above report of the Committee on Amendments was made that the term of service should be seven years, two of which should be on reserve duty.

An adjournment then took place until next year.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

The regular meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday, the President, Supervisor OSBORN, in the Chair.

The Law Committee reported the draft of an act providing that a two-thirds vote of the Board, for the purpose of fixing the amount of salaries which they recommended for presentation to the present Legislature, for its action. The report was accepted, and its consideration laid over under the rule.

The same Committee reported in favor of throwing out the claim of HUBBS, BLIGH & Co. for damages sustained by an accident caused by the condition of the temporary bridge over Newtown Creek. The report was adopted.

The same Committee recommended the Supervisor of the Seventeenth Ward to confer with the authorities of Queens County relative to making certain alterations on the Newtown Creek bridge at an expense of not more than $1,200. Adopted.

The motion authorizing the leasing of the property adjoining the Court-house for two years came up for consideration, and Supervisor LITTLE moved that the consideration of the subject be postponed till next meeting.

Judge TROY'S opinion (he being counsel for the Board) on the subject was read. He simply set forth that the right of the Supervisors to lease the property adjoining the Court-house depended upon whether they had acquired an absolute title to the property, or merely a title reserving said property for specific uses. His opinion was that the Board had an absolute title, and consequently had the right to lease.

Supervisor CROOKE objected to the Board leasing the property out for liquor-selling purposes, when the fact that the ground would be wanted for a Register's office before two years had expired. Besides, the property was too valuable to be devoted to such purposes, pending the probability of the United States Government being in want of a site for a Post Office, and other public offices and courts, within that period. He thought, too, that to permit the execrable shanties that disgrace the property, was an injustice to property owners in the vicinity.

Supervisor LITTLE called for the reading of several remonstrances from H. B. PIERSON and other well-known citizens, owners of property in the neighborhood, against the leasing of the Court-house property.

Mr. LITTLE then said that there were persons who had purchased property because they supposed that the wretched shanties alluded to would be removed; and he hoped that as the "Numerical Party" in the Board were determined to put that measure through they would tone it down and make the lease one year instead of two.

Supervisor STILLWELL, of Gravesend, said that such arguments as those of Mr. LITTLE tended to induce him to vote for the leasing of the property. He did not think that property owners around the City Hall had rights to the exclusion of the people all over the county.

Supervisor SCHENCK, of New-Lotts, said he had heard the sentiments of those opposed to the measure in the Board and of the people outside of the Board, but he had failed to obtain any salient reason from the advocates of the leasing proposition for their course of action.

Supervisor WHITEHILL did not think it was proper to put the [illegible] in the condition contemplated by the Board at the time when the law authorizing its purchase was passed, because it would cost $200,000 or $300,000, and all for the mere improvement of private citizens' lots.

Supervisor CROOKE said that such language in such a Board was unworthy of it. He thought they had not arrived at the time when men paying $5,000 a year in taxes had a right to urge their claims to consideration by a public Board.

Supervisor CASSIDY moved the previous question, but there being no second to the motion it was lost.

Mr. LITTLE'S motion to postpone was lost, and the resolution to lease the property was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Education.

The New-York Board of Education met last evening at the hall corner of Grand and Elm streets.

The Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward presented a communication asking for the privilege of purchasing four building lots in Fifth-street, between First and Second avenues, for the erection of a new school, at a cost of $85,000.

The application was referred to the Committee on Sites and New Schools.

Commissioner NEILSON moved that the Committee on Normal Schools be directed to have plans and specifications prepared for the erection of a new building on the site already chosen by the Board in Sixty-first-street, near Broadway. The matter was referred to the Committee on Normal Schools.

The President announced the following standing Committees for the year:

Finance—Mr. West, Mr. Brennan, Mr. Small, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Patterson.

Teachers—Mr. Dupignac, Mr. Duryea, Mr. West, Mr. Neilson, Mr. Hawks.

Buildings—Mr. Small, Mr. Buck, Mr. Brennan, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Coop.

Supplies—Mr. Brennan, Mr. Gray, Mr. Hall, Mr. Jasper, Mr. Dupignac.

Auditing—Mr. Coop, Mr. Healy, Mr. Jasper, Mr. Small, Mr. Gray.

Sites and New Schools—Mr. Patterson, Mr. Gray, Mr. Buck, Mr. Hawks, Mr. Kaiser.

Course of Studies and School Books—Mr. Merrill, Mr. Euring, Mr. Warren, Mr. Neilson, Mr. Hall.

School Furniture—Mr. Healy, Mr. Coop, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Kaiser, Mr. Hawks.

Normal Schools—Mr. Neilson, Mr. Small, Mr. Warren, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Merrill.

Evening Schools—Mr. Hall, Mr. Euring, Mr. Merrill, Mr. Dupignac, Mr. Jasper.

Colored Schools—Mr. Warren, Mr. Patterson, Mr. West, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Duryea.

Warming and Ventilation—Mr. Jackson, Mr. Dupignac, Mr. Buck, Mr. Gray, Mr. Kaiser.

By-Laws, Elections and Qualifications—Mr. Euring, Mr. Healy, Mr. Duryea, Mr. West, Mr. Lewis.

The Board then adjourned until the first Wednesday evening in February.

The Trustees of the College of the City of New-York met in the afternoon, and appointed the following-named gentlemen as Executive Committee of the College: Messrs. LARREMORE, WARREN, HALL, MERRILL, WEST, SMALL, EURING, and JACKSON.

Co-operative Grocery.

A meeting took place on Tuesday evening at the Seamen's Mission, corner of Dover and Pearl streets, for the purpose of forming a coöperative grocery store. The following are the leading articles of the Consitution:

ARTICLE 1. That the name shall be the Fourth Ward Coöperative Grocery Store Association.

ART. 2. That the object of this Association shall be the keeping of a store in the Fourth Ward, where members shall be supplied with all articles sold in the store at a small per centage on the actual cost.

ART. 3. That a capital of $2,500 be raised, in five hundred shares of $5 each.

ART. 4. That all goods shall be bought and sold for cash only.

ART. 5. That a Board of Directors shall be chosen every six months by the members of this Association, such election to take place the last Tuesday in May and November.

ART. 6. That the Board of Directors shall consist of President, Vice-President, Treasurer and six Directors.

ART. 7. That the Superintendent, together with what help shall be necessary for carrying on the business, shall only receive remuneration.

The by-laws decree that the Superintendent shall give bonds for $2,500, and that a committee of three shall examine the books every three months. No member will be allowed more than 20 shares, and the sale of liquor is prohibited. Mr. J. L. RUE was elected Treasurer, and after enrolling a few members the Association adjourned. The store will be opened on the 1st of May.

Coöperative stores of various kinds have been numerous throughout New-England for a quarter of a century past, and a few have existed in other States, but nearly all have failed through dishonesty or mismanagement on the part of agents. It requires considerable ability and energy to conduct a successful business, and persons having those requisites, usually prefer carrying on an undertaking upon their own account to acting as agents upon a small salary. The result has been that even if ability existed among agents the motive to energy was wanting. In England, the coöperative principle is being successfully carried out, because few openings to business energy there exist, in comparison with those in this new and sparsely settled country, and able men are glad to receive the salaries offered, and to work energetically in order to preserve them.

The success of the new store will depend upon its management. The principle upon which it is founded is correct.

Extensive Fire in William-street—Aggregate Loss $20,000.

At 1:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an alarm of fire was given in consequence of flames having been discovered on the fifth floor of the building No. 71 William-street. The firemen found it difficult to reach the seat of the fire, and were compelled to hoist their hose lines on to the roofs of the adjoining buildings, and pour the streams through a hole cut in the roof of the burning building. The flames gained considerable headway before the firemen got to work, thus causing severe damage and loss, as the fifth floor was burned out, a portion of the roof destroyed, and the lower floors all deluged with water.

The first floor and basement are occupied by BOGART & EVANS, dealers in paper, whose entire stock is under seizure by the Sheriff, who has an insurance of $10,000 on the same. MR. WEEKS the complainant on the attachment, has an insurance of $5,000 on a portion of the stock, which he claims as his own. The stock was damaged to the extent of $6,000 by water. The second floor front is occupied by J. H. MINESZEK & Co., drug brokers, who sustained a loss of $5,000 by water; insured for $7,000. The rear of the second floor and the whole of the third floor is occupied by the Royal Baking Powder Company; loss $5,000, insured for $4,000 in the Home and New-Haven, and $2,000 in the Westchester Company. The forth and fifth floors were occupied by SMITH & ULLMAN, willow-ware dealers, as a storage for baskets. Their stock is valued at $20,000; loss $7,000, insured for $5,000 in the Stuyvesant, $3,000 in the Bowery, $2,500 in the New-York and Yonkers, and $2,500 in the St. Nicholas. The damage to the building is estimted at $3,000; insured. Officer HAWKEY, of the Fire Marshal's Office, made an investigation regarding the origin of the fire.

A Home for the Blind.

A home for the blind has been recently established on the southeast corner of Second-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, by Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN, Rector of the Church of the Holy Light. A suitable house has been leased, for a term of three years, at a rent of $3,500 per annum, and already twenty-six persons have taken shelter there. Mr. BENJAMIN now appeals to the public to send him pecuniary aid—articles of clothing, furniture or provisions—to enable him to go on and establish on a firm basis this house of shelter for those who are deprived of sight, who are too poor to provide for themselves. Donations may be sent to GEORGE W. T. LORD Treasurer, No. 199 Second-avenue, or to Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN, No. 48 West Thirty-seventh-street, New-York City.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

LARCENIES FROM THE PERSON.

JOHN CURTAIN, a suburban resident, was on the evening of Tuesday passing the corner of Chambers and Centre streets, when he was stopped by MICHAEL KELLY, who seized his silver watch, valued at $18, which he carried in his vest pocket, and ran off with the same. Mr. CURTAIN resented this unwarrantable appropriation of his timepiece, and shouted for the Police as he pursued the thief, and so caused his arrest by Officer CLARK, of the Sixth Precinct. When the prisoner was arraigned before the Magistrate, PETER H. KEELAN, of No. 20 Mott-street, appeared as a witness for the prosecution, so KELLY was fully committed for trial at the Special Sessions, while the complainant was sent to the House of Detention to secure his appearance on the trial.

Yesterday morning Mr. WM. WOODS, of No. 43 Lafayette-place, and now a temporary inmate of the House of Detention, entered the premises No. 298 Chatham-street, on some unexplained business, where he met ROBERT STAFFORD and MATTHIAS MCGEE. Before he had been many minutes in the place STAFFORD made an assault upon his person, and took from his pantaloons' pocket the sum of $25 in United States legal tender and National Bank bills, MCGEE standing by and aiding in the robbery. The attention of Officer BUCKLEY, of the Fourth Ward Police, was called to the case, and he arrested both of the accused. The Magistrate committed both prisoners for trial at the Special Sessions in default of $500 bail each.

FALSE TOKEN.

Detective MCCORD arrested CHARLES CORBIN, a man of genteel appearance, and arraigned him before the Magistrate on a charge of having passed a worthless check. THOMAS E. DILLON, of No. 74 Wall-street, appeared as complainant, and testified that on the 8th ult, the prisoner came to his place of business and requested the opportunity of looking at some pocket chronometers, and remarked that he wished to buy one for the Old Dominion Steamship Company, for presentation to the Captain of the steamship *Isaac Webb*. CORBIN selected one of the chronometers, valued at $250, for which he tendered a check on the Park National Bank, purporting to have been drawn by GEO. W. ELDER & Co. in favor of the complainant. When the check was presented for payment the bank officials declared that ELDER & Co. had no account there, so that the check was a worthless one. The prisoner was remanded for examination, in order that some of the bank *attachés* could be summoned as witnesses.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

A NOTORIOUS OFFENDER.

WESLEY ALLEN, who was last week tried in the Court of Special Sessions for an assault with intent to steal, was yesterday again arrested, on a charge of larceny, made by HENRY E. BOSWORTH, of No. 188 Elm-street. The complainant stated that he had met ALLEN near the Bible House wearing an overcoat which had been stolen from him some time since. Having thus been found in possession of the stolen property, ALLEN was committed for examination.

A YOUNG DESPERADO.

Detective QUINN, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested a youth named FRANK EMERSON on a charge of stealing a pair of boots from THOMAS KEOGH, No. 519 Broadway, and upon searching his person found a large slung-shot in the inside breast-pocket of his vest. The prisoner was committed on charges of petit larceny and carrying concealed weapon.

A FOILED BURGLAR.

JOHN TRAYSER, of No. 447 West Twenty-sixth-street, says that Tuesday night JAMES MCNEESLEY was detected in the act of endeavoring to force open the rear door of the premises, and being brought to a halt by a pistol shot fired by a night watchman, was captured by Officer WILSON, of the Sixteenth Precinct. The prisoner denied that he had intended to commit burglary, but was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

The Street-Cleaning Commission.

The Street-Cleaning Commission met at the Mayor's Office at 1 P. M. yesterday, MAYOR HALL in the chair, and all the members being present. Complaints having been made as to the filthy condition of the streets, and testimony being given to the effect that they had not been cleaned since the 1st of January, the Commission unanimously adopted the following:

WHEREAS, It is provided by the contract for cleaning the streets that all the paved streets and avenues, and all lanes, alleys and gutters, wharves, piers, and heads of slips shall be swept at least once in each week, unless prevented by frost and snow therefrom.

Resolved, That the question of fact whether frost, snow and ice have prevented the sweeping of streets, avenues, &c., as above mentioned, from the 1st to the 15th of January, 1869, be and is hereby referred to the President of the Metropolitan Board of Health for investigation and report.

There being no other business before it, the Commission adjourned to meet again on the call of the Chair.

The Northeastern Homeopathic Dispensary.

This institution is before the public with an earnest and stirring appeal for aid, to enable it to continue its good work. The appeal clearly points out the benefits of the Dispensary system, and as this is in a section of the City in which such an institution has long been needed, it is to be hoped our wealthy citizens will give the needed aid. In the section in which this Dispensary operates there are very many of the very poorest class—the squatter population—whose poverty is such as will not even allow the poor accommodations of the tenement-house. The institution also requires a large number of surgical apparatus, instruments, &c., and it is desirable that the appeal receive liberal response. The officers and directors are: President, Hon. T. FARLEY; Vice-President, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. Directors—J. Robie Wood, John Harner, Wm. Radde, Edward V. Loew, F. Seeger, Wm. E. Brinckerhoff, T. Farley, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. Medical Director—F. W. Hunt, M. D. Board of Physicians and Surgeons—Drs. J. Robie Wood, F. Seeger, B. L. Cetlinski, G. B. J. Mitchell. Board of Consulting Physicians—E. E. Marcy, M. D.; Prof. F. W. Hunt, Prof. J. J. Mitchell, S. Lilienthal, M. D.; B. F. Bowen, M. D.; Prof. H. M. Smith. Board of Consulting Surgeons—Prof. J. Beakley, Prof. T. F. Allen, C. Th. Liebold, M. D. Donations may be sent to the Treasurer, F. SEEGER, office of the *Homeopathic Sun*, No. 550 Pearl-street. Mr. ROBERT CROWE is the collecting agent.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J., Sutherland and Barnard, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Non-Enumerated Motions.

Nos.	Nos.
55—Belmont et al. vs. Erie Railway Co. et al.	58—Belmont et al. vs. Erie Railway Co. et al.
56—McIntosh vs. Erie Railway Co. et al.	77—Belmont vs. Erie Railway Co. et al.
57—Belmont et al. vs. Erie Railway Co. et al.	

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.	Nos.
6—Stevens vs. Clark.	99—Lahen et al. vs. Dupasseur et al.
69—Wash'n Life Ins. Co. vs. Lawrence et al.	101—Haviland vs. The Mayor, &c.
89—Elliott vs. Wood.	102—Naylor vs. Kelley.
90—Biggins vs. Buen et al.	103—Libby vs. Rosekrans.
91—Tyler vs. Ford et al.	104—Douglass vs. Wayer.
93—Hutchinson vs. Allen et al.	105—Woodworth vs. Morris.
94—Walsh, Ex'r, &c., vs. Sexton.	106—Fleto vs. Osgood et al.
96—Cooke vs. Brigham et al.	108—Hartman vs. N. Y. Compos. Co.
97—Wette vs. Ulrichs.	109—Hughes et al. vs. Randall.
98—Collins, Jr., vs. Clark et al.	110—Wicks et al. vs. Freel.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
975—Springer vs. Dwyer.	1213—Bogert, Ex'r., &c., vs. Case.
1161—Bansher, Jr., vs. Fitch et al.	1215—Macdona vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1193—Bolles et al. vs. King.	1219—McGarry vs. Bogert et al.
1195—Bopp vs. Gatzens.	1221—Dickerson et al. vs. Wason et al.
1199—Bolt et al. vs. Ross, President, &c.	1223—Board of Comm. of Pilots vs. Snelling et al.
1201—Curtis vs. Kelly, Sh'ff., &c.	1225—Healy vs. Adams.
1203—Broughton vs. Eagleson.	1227—Diego de Castro vs. Knox.
1205—Lange vs. Oehlhoff.	1229—Attwood vs. Hall.
1207—Sharkey vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1231—Patterson vs. Orange and A'a. R. R. Co.
1209—Butler vs. Kilbreth et al.	
1211—Lehman vs. Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Co.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
23—Odell vs. Holbrook.	76—Goodwin vs. Lowenthal.
64—Providence Steam Engine Co. vs. Santa Anna Nav. and Max. R. R. Co.	81—Allen vs. Allen.
	92—Elmendorf vs. Savage.
	102—Morgan vs. Skidmore.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
267—Reilly, Sr., Adm'r. vs. Banks.	559—Utter, Irft & Co. vs. Rounnelt et al.
449—Dayton vs. Stuyvesant F. Ins. Co.	561—Prammagoire vs. Prammagoire.
387—Hackett et al. vs. Eiting et al.	563—Tyler vs. Mattison.
29—Daniels vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	565—Reppler vs. Bloodgood et al.
389—Ulmann vs. Jacobs et al.	567—Gutta Percha Manufacturing Co. vs. Felt.
555—Cooper Union vs. Carey	569—Eppstein et al. vs. Bowe et al.
557—Beard, Adm'trix vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.	571—Cohen vs. Doll et al.
	573—Stoche vs. Montz.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1411—Strickland vs. Earl.	1499—Klauber vs. The Cong. B. O. K.
1154—Lowe vs. Green.	1499½—Spingarn vs. Scott.
1294—Lynch vs. Meyers.	1500—Cusick vs. Kelly.
1322—Buckner vs. Baumback.	1501—Hogan vs. Alexander.
1373—Townsend vs. Cong. Beth Hemedrash.	1502—Eyland vs. Sulgberger.
1380—Smith vs. Peck.	1503—Watt vs. Am. Cond. Milk Co.
1395—Campbell vs. Pickett.	1504—Jones vs. Pyott.
1415—Dowling vs. Jones.	1505—Fox vs. Punden.
1419—Case vs. Lent, Jr.	1506—Bacharac vs. Schlam.
1424½—Erhlush vs. Kelly.	1507—Martin vs. Griffith.
1461—Hoffman vs. Riege.	1507½—Rodden vs. Roy.
1482—Brunner vs. Barringer.	1507¾—Spelman vs. Schlam.
1489—Paret vs. Andrews.	1508—Spelman vs. Schlam.
1496½—Buchanan vs. Bly.	1509—Kearney vs. Godfrey.
1497—Hunt vs. Conway.	1510—Walton vs. Tyrrell.
1498—Klauber vs. The Cong. B. O. K.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN—JAN. 21.

Nos.	Nos.
126—Kelsey vs. Dallon.	149—Mason vs. Buhler.
81—Bartlett vs. Loan Society.	1—Mullen vs. Jackson.
99—Rorke vs. Thomas.	86—Sanford vs. Barr.
4—Hogg vs. Finnen.	89—Broderick vs. Campbell.
22½—— vs. ——.	100½—— vs. ——.
35—Schackel vs. Cooper.	102—Lamater vs. Loud.
46—Richter vs. Poppenhusen.	150—Diossy vs. Straus.
124—Van Riper vs. Persel.	151—Benson vs. Waterman.
144—Myers vs. Campbell.	152—Kinyon vs. Ross.
148—Wood vs. Goldsmith.	153—Kayser vs. Lowell.
	154—Cocks vs. Barker.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN—JAN. 21.

Nos.	Nos.
51—Mosel vs. Witt	82—Nelson vs. Ritte.
78—Brown vs. Trimmer.	88—Groves vs. Frith.
80—Davis vs. Buckley.	

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

INDIAN CLAIMS AND AGENCIES—ASSIGNMENT OF THE FUND—VALIDITY OF AN ORDER FOR A PART OF IT—THE TREATY OF 1846 WITH THE CHEROKEES.

Amos Kendall and John E. Kendall vs. The United States.—On the 12th of July, 1843, the Western Cherokees having a claim against the Government, entered into an agreement with the plaintiffs to allow them five per cent. upon all sums that might be collected on their claim, and authorized the proper officers of the United States to pay them that amount, "to be received directly from the United States, without any further act or authority by or from" the Western Cherokees. Under the agency of the plaintiffs there was awarded on their claim the sum of $887,480 15; and the United States recognized the plaintiffs as the agents of the tribe by making a treaty with them, and appropriated the money to pay the sum awarded. The plaintiffs applied to the Government for the payment of their five per cent. before payment was made on the claim, which was not advanced; but the Government retaining $67,940 of the amount of the claim to pay claims against the tribe, paid the balance to the Cherokees, West, direct, paying no part of it to the plaintiffs, and they never receiving anything from the tribe for their agency in the matter. By the treaty made with the plaintiffs on behalf of the tribe, the Western Cherokees became extinct as a nation and united with the other Cherokees, forming a new nation under the general name, Cherokees, the property of the former nation becoming the common property of the consolidated nation, and consequently not liable for the payment of the debts of the Western Cherokees. Action was brought in the Court of Claims, and the Court finding the above facts, in substance, gave judgment for the Government, holding that as the assignment was for a part of the funds it was not valid, and was not binding on the drawee, unless assented to by the acceptance of a draft for the amount; and that as the act of appropriation prohibited payment of the claim, except *per capita*, to the Indians themselves, the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover. Appeal was taken to this Court, where it is contended, first, that the contract and order given by the Indians operated as a valid assignment of the per centum agreed between them and the plaintiffs; second, that such assignments were not against any statute, nor against the policy of the Government at that time, and that all acts of Congress passed since that contract, restricting the assignment of claims against the Government, have been made by their terms, applicable only to transfers made after their passage; and third, the treaty of 1846 did not prohibit the payment of this claim, nor affect its validity. It is true the treaty provides for the payment of all claims to the Indian himself, and against payment to any agent, and prohibits assignments; but it is silent as to any existing assignment, and uses no words applicable to an assignment made by the body of the tribe out of the gross sum. The act of 1850 is more comprehensive in its language, but it was made simply to carry into effect the treaty, and its terms are to be considered and construed in connection with the treaty itself. These provisions will not be construed to defeat existing vested rights, in the absence of clear and express words requiring such injustice. Such a construction is not required. On the part of the Government it is urged that the pretended assignment could not, if valid, be sustained in a court of law, because it was for a portion of their claim. There was no promise of the Government to pay the money to the plaintiffs, and without such a promise the Government is not liable. But the treaty of 1846, and the act of appropriation expressly prohibit the payment of this or any similar claim, out of the fund, by the Government. The treaty had a provision in it originally for the payment of the expenses of the parties to it, and demands for services in prosecuting the claim, but the Senate struck it out, and left the claimants without redress. The act of appropriation provided "that in no case shall any money hereby appropriated be paid to any agent of said Indians, or to any other person or persons than to the Indian or Indians to whom it is due."

J. M. Carlisle and J. D. McPherson for claimants; Assistant Attorney-General Dickey for the Government.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

POSTPONEMENT—PERJURY.

The United States vs. Thomas Collum.—This was the case of a letter-carrier indicted for opening a letter intrusted to him. The prisoner's counsel, Mr. Donohue, moved that the case go over for the term, on account of the absence of material witnesses. As the affidavit upon which the motion was based was not deemed sufficient by the Court, a postponement till Saturday was granted, when a proper affidavit will be filed.

The United States vs. James McLaughlin, alias John H. Fuller.—The trial of the defendant in this case on the charge of perjury, for making a false affidavit under the name of Fuller, during the proceedings against Collector Bailey in July last, was continued this morning. The prosecution proved by the testimony of Marshal Murray and Deputy-Marshal Tapley, a conversation in the Marshal's office between them and the prisoner in which the latter confessed his crime. In that conversation the prisoner stated that he did not know Collector Bailey—had never seen him. That he was induced to make the affidavit by a man named Jenness, and was to have received a sum of money for so doing, but had been beaten out of half of it. Also, that he had not assumed the name of Fuller at the suggestion of Jenness, but of his own account.

The prosecution also offered to prove another confession, made in a conversation with Tapley. This evidence was excluded by the Court, as it appeared that inducements were offered to procure the confession. The defence produced witnesses who testified to the general good character of the prisoner. Counsel for the defence, in summing up, took the ground that the defendant could not be convicted of perjury, because no action could be taken upon the affidavit for making which he was held, even conceding it to be false, since the gist of that affidavit was that he had paid Collector Bailey $350 for a permit to manufacture cigars, whereas such permits are never issued by the Collector, but by the Assessors. Counsel also commented on the weakness of the evidence for the prosecution, as consisting of the testimony of Collector Bailey, supplemented by the confession of the prisoners, and as not sufficient to warrant a conviction.

The case will be summed up on behalf of the Government to-morrow.

For the Government, Assistant District-Attorney Bell; for the defendant, Judge Beebe.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK—JAN. 20.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The United States vs. Alvah Blaisdell; John J. Eckel and John McLaren.—The proceedings in this case were delayed this morning by the declaration of the defendants' counsel that Deputy Commissioner Harland, whom they desired to place on the stand first, had been subpœnaed, but was not present. It was nearly 12 o'clock when the witness finally appeared and was placed on the stand.

Thomas Harland, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, sworn and examined for the defence: He had seen Blaisdell, and was cognizant of the seizure of the distillery; he had no recollection with regard to any affidavits or papers on file with the Department; he remembered that Blaisdel was in Washington after the seizure of the distillery, awaiting action; another distillery was seized at the same time, and they were confounded in his mind; papers relating to one of them were presented, but he did not know which; Blaisdell called on him at Washington recently, and asked for certain papers; he had a search made for them in the office, but they could not be found; he had said that either Mr. Rollins or the District-Attorney must have them; search was made among Rollins' private papers, but they were not found there.

Alvah Blaisdell, one of the defendants, was sworn. Mr. Courtney objected to any examination of this witness. Counsel said that it was only proposed to prove that those affidavits were made for the information of the Court. The examination was permitted.

Mr. Blaisdell testified that the affidavits referred to had been made, and that he had made every effort in vain to obtain them from the Internal Revenue Department.

Geo. F. Langbein testified that he was a notary public. He took depositions, which he drew himself, which were sworn to by the workmen of the distillery, and of which he exhibited a draught partly finished which had been thrown aside on account of some clerical errors. He put these papers together in a bundle and sealed it and gave it to Mr. Dittenhoeffer, who was to take the papers to Washington. He remembered that Nunan signed the affidavit but could not remember any others certainly.

John Nunan was recalled and allowed to repeat his previous testimony with regard to the alleged affidavit at Dittenhoeffer's office, to which he declared again that he did not swear.

The defendant Blaisdell, was asked whether Nunan signed the affidavit referred to.

The District-Attorney objected, but the witness testified that he took an affidavit, signed by Nunan, and Klein and Campbell, among others, to Washington. He saw the bundles of papers put together by Langhbein and took that bundle to Washington.

John Nunan was recalled and questioned as to the contents of the statement made at Dittenhoeffer's office, but could give no positive testimony with regard to it.

Ludwig Klein recalled, swore that he did not sign any paper in Dittenhoeffer's office.

Patrick Campbell recalled, swore that he never signed any statement with regard to the distillery.

Mr. Knox now made his opening address to the jury on behalf of the defendants. He said he should not follow the very able example of his learned friend on the other side, and go into a general harangue with regard to matters entirely outside of this case. Many things had been charged in that gentleman's address which were not proved. He would not say that the gentleman had attempted thus improperly to poison their minds with regard to the defendants, but that gentleman must keenly perceive that gratuitous assertions, like those that had been made, recoiled on the fertile brain whence they emanated. He would not deny that Blaisdell and Eckel were interested in the management of the distillery, but it could be shown that they derived no interest from its direction. It was not pretended that McLaren had any interest in the establishment, save as an employe. It would be shown that after the November seizure Blaisdell and Eckel had no interest whatever in the establishment, and that it was run by Leipsinger for the well-known firm of Engelhardt & Co. Blaisdell and Eckel were there in April and May occasionally to see that their property was not jeopardized, but with no interest whatever in the proceeds of the business. Now there had been nothing shown in the case to justify a conviction, and on the evidence taken by the Government the defendants might well rest their case. The law required that there should be clear proof against the defendants that they did personally remove spirits from the distillery without going through a bonded warehouse, in which case they would be guilty as principals, or that they directed it to be done, in which case they would be guilty of aiding and abetting. They must have no doubt on these points in order to convict. And now, leaving to the other side all the poetry of their opening, he would proceed to call the witnesses for the defence.

Geo. F. Langbein sworn. He was a notary public, and was first appointed by Gov. Seymour; he testified to the signing of an affidavit at Dittenhoeffer's office, by the workmen of the distillery; he read it over aloud to the men; the men signed it; Nunan was there, but he could not say whether he signed; some of the men held up their hands, some nodded their heads, and some said "yes;" Nunan was there and in front, and therefore he thought Nunan must have signed; the witness identified an affidavit which he testified that Mr. Diesendorf read, and then witness said "Mr. Diesendorf, you swear to this?" and he said "Yes;" he also identified his signature as notary on a paper bearing the signature of Mr. Schuyler.

To Mr. Courtney—The witness said he used no Bible in administering the oath to the workmen.

Abraham Fruchtwanger, notary public, testified that Mr. Schuyler had made an affidavit before him on Dec. 28, 1867. He identified this and another affidavit made by Diesendorf, and another made by Walter Squires, and that on Dec. 25, 1867, he swore ten or eleven men of the distillery with a view to getting the distillery released.

Stephen A. Utley, Assistant Assessor, testified that in 1867, when the Forty-fifth-street distillery was started, he was acquainted with it. He knew Schuyler as being in the distillery; he knew that Schuyler took out the license; he made application for the license in Mr. Franklin's office in the presence of the witness; during August, September and October he was at the distillery as often as three times a week, and sometimes was there every day; he did not think

the distillery ran all the time during these months; he might have been there five or six times when it was not running; he thought the distillery was stopped a week at a time; during April and May, 1868, he was as frequently at the distillery; he thought it was running pretty constantly during those months; he never saw any illicit running of whisky into the rectifying-house; he saw Blaisdell at the distillery as often as every other day; a bonded warehouse was connected with the distillery all the time till the last seizure; the room was there, but whether there was whisky in it or not he did not know.

Silas H. Jesse testified that he was a maltster, and furnished malt to the Forty-fifth-street distillery in April, 1868.

James Larkin testified that he was a cooper in April, 1867; he knew Leipsinger and Berringer. [A number of questions with regard to furnishing malt and whisky barrels to the distillery were excluded on the ground that they were immaterial.

James Dunshea, Deputy United States Marshal, testified that in the Spring of 1868 he had a general supervision over all distilleries seized and placed in charge of the Marshal; the sale of the Forty-fifth-street distillery took place March 24, and the distillery was finally delivered up about three weeks after.

William Jarvis testified that, as acting Deputy Marshal in the Spring of 1868, he had some supervision of the custody of the Forty-fifth-street distillery; he left it about April 6; there was about $4,000 paid on the distillery; on the day he left it Dunshea had charge of it; the distillery was not run while he was in charge.

To Mr. Courtney—All the defendants were there several times while he was in charge; he was not there all the time; he would come in the morning and stay till about nine o'clock.

Charles O'Neill testified that he was storekeeper in August, September and October, 1867, at the Forty-fifth-street distillery; he was there pretty much every day; the distillery did not run every day; it was stopped for a week at a time; connected with the distillery was a Class A bonded warehouse; he had the key to it; he knew of no one else having a key.

To Mr. Courtney—He never gave a key to the bonded warehouse to a Frenchman; he was at the distillery when whisky was run off into barrels; Blaisdell paid him for his services as storekeeper; he never heard of Blaisdell's having a key to the receiving room; he never saw a hole near the cistern-room; he never saw a hose put on the faucet in the cistern-room and carried under the floor; he could not tell how many days the distillery ran in August, or in September or in October or in November; he did not have any idea at the time what a Class A bonded warehouse was.

John Nunan recalled: Testified that he was at McLaren's house in April, 1868, but did not say to Mrs. McLaren that he and the other workmen had made an affidavit that no whisky was run off improperly.

Hugh Carr testified that he was at Mrs. McLaren's house last Wednesday; he did not say that if McLaren did not pay him he would go to Court and swear against him.

Patrick Campbell recalled: testified that he had not said to Mrs. Blaisdell that unless Blaisdell paid him he would go to Court and have him sent as far as any railroad could carry him.

Mrs. A. McLaren, wife of one of the defendants, was called, but her testimony was excluded because she was the wife of one of the defendants.

The Court here adjourned till 11 A. M. to-morrow.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Owen.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BLACKMAILING CASE.

The United States vs. David Lichtenheim.—This case, in which the defendant, formerly an internal revenue inspector, is charged with levying blackmail, to the extent of $1,000, on Oscar Hoym, a cigar manufacturer, on a promise to compromise a charge against the latter of selling used cigar-box stamps, was resumed, and additional evidence introduced for the defence to contradict some unimportant testimony for the prosecution. After which further adjournment was had to the 22d inst.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Barbour.

CONTRACTS IN VIOLATION OF PUBLIC POLICY.

Hattie Leland vs. Sarah A. Talliaferro and Edward Van Ness.—In this case, heretofore noticed in our law reports, the following opinion by Chief Justice BARBOUR will be interesting, as relating to cases where the equity of the Court is invoked by one of two parties, both of whom knowingly entered into a contract deemed *contra bonos mores*.

BARBOUR, J.—This is an action brought by the mortgagor in a chattel mortgage, against the mortgagee and her agent and attorney, to obtain a judgment declaring such mortgage void, and restraining the defendants, perpetually, from foreclosing the same. The motion now before the Court is to dissolve an injunction pending the action, which has been granted *ex parte*.

The affidavits and papers read at the hearing show that the defendant, Sarah A. Talliaferro, in June, 1868, sold to the plaintiff certain household furniture for the price of $4,200, upon the distinct understanding and agreement then made by and between the parties, that the plaintiff should use the same in the business of keeping and carrying on a house of prostitution in this City, and that the said furniture should be paid for by her, within four or five years, out of the money earned in that business; that a few weeks after such sale, the plaintiff executed to the said defendant a mortgage upon such furniture, together with other furniture worth about $6,000, payable on demand, to secure the payment of the said purchase money, upon an oral promise and agreement theretofore and then made to and with the plaintiff by the defendant, Talliaferro, that the mortgage debt should be paid out of the said business, and that such mortgage should not be foreclosed until the expiration of at least four years.

The point made by the counsel for the defendant Van Ness, that the action will not lie against him, inasmuch as he is acting in the matter merely as an attorney-at-law for and on behalf of the defendant Talliaferro, is not, I think, well taken. I am not aware that a lawyer is privileged to perpetuate a wrong, nor why he may not, in a proper action, be restrained from doing so, even though the act enjoined be of that class usually deemed strictly professional. That question does not arise in this case, however, inasmuch as the contemplated and threatened foreclosure, spoken of in the pleadings, does not appear to be a foreclosure through or by means of an action for that purpose, but merely by the sale of the mortgaged property by or on the part of the mortgagee, under and by virtue of the power contained in the mortgage, which is an act that may be performed by the mortgagee herself or her agent or servant, and in which no professional assistance, beyond mere advice, is required from a lawyer.

But I am of opinion that the action cannot be maintained upon the facts presented here.

The contract by which the property was to be paid for out of the future profits of a house of prostitution, certainly covered the sale itself as well as the mortgage given to secure the payment of the purchase money; so that if the latter is void or voidable because of public policy, the former is equally so. It follows, therefore, that so far as regards the particular goods covered by the sale, the plaintiff has no such legal or equitable ownership or right of possession as entitles her to invoke the equitable interposition of the Court to restrain the original owner from repossessing herself of the property, or selling the same in such a manner as she may see fit. That question, however, is perhaps immaterial, inasmuch as, in the view I take of the matter, the plaintiff is not entitled to succeed in any aspect which is presented by the case.

The general rule that legal agreements are laws to those who make them, has no application to contracts made in derogation of the laws of morality, or, to use the Latin phrase, *contra bonos mores*. Such agreements are void, for the reason that parties cannot legally contract to do iniquity nor found a valid contract upon a consideration which involves the future doing of an immoral act to the injury of the public interests. In such a case, where the plaintiff and defendant are alike culpable, Courts, upon principles of public policy, declare that *ex dolo malo rel, ex turpi contractu, non oritur actio;* and that, too, whether it be an action upon contract or a suit in equity to restrain its enforcement; for the plaintiff has no right, in an action of that character, to claim the assistance of the Court. (Holman *vs.* Johnson, Cowp. R. 343; Lewis *vs.* Davidson, 4 M. and W. 657; Simpson *vs.* Bloss, 7 Taunt. R. 246; Debree *vs.* Napier. 3 Scott R. 201; Cusack *vs.* White, 2 Rep. Cow. ch. 284; Robinson *vs.* Cox, 9 Modern, 263; Walker *vs.* Perkins, 3 Burrows, 1,568.)

There can be no doubt that a contract of purchase and sale of furniture whereby the buyer undertakes to pay the purchase price out of the earnings of a house of prostitution where such furniture is to be used is void, because it is a contract *contra bonos mores*—as much so, at least, as would be a contract to pay for future illicit cohabitation. The case of Girardy *vs.* Richardson, (1 Esp. R. 13,) where it was held that rent could not be recovered for a house let for that purpose, is, in principle, precisely in point; and the decision there is commented upon and approved in Dyette *vs.* Pendleton, 8 Cowan 737. (See also Binnington *vs.* Wallis, 4 B. and Ald., 650; Crisp *vs.* Churchill, cited in 1 B. and P. 340; Walker *vs.* Perkins and Robinson *vs.* Cox, ubisupra; Howard *vs.* Hodges, 1 Selw., N. P., 70.) And it is equally clear that a mortgage given to secure the payment of the purchase money is also void. But the Court will not aid either of the parties to the transaction, by its process or proceedings, either to enforce the performance of such illegal contract, or to prevent its performance. In either case, the defendant must go scathless; for *in pari delicto, melior est conditio defendentis*.

The injunction must be dissolved, with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 20.

Before Presiding Judge Clerke and Judges Sutherland and Geo. G. Barnard.

WHAT IS THE EFFECT HERE OF INDIANA DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS.

Emma Hoffman, plaintiff and respondent, vs. Wm. Hoffman, defendant and appellant.—The plaintiff, Emma Hoffman, brought this action against her husband, Wm. Hoffman, to obtain a divorce, on the ground of adultery. The parties were married on the 13th of December, 1855. The adultery is alleged to have been committed on the 22d of February, 1856, with Hezekiah L. Monroe, at the Grinnell House in this City. Afterward the defendant removed to Indiana, and on the 7th of April, 1857, commenced an action in the Circuit Court of the Eleventh Indiana District for a divorce, on the ground of adultery and abandonment. Such proceedings were thereupon had, that in due course, a jury found the plaintiff in this action guilty of the adultery charged, and the Court thereupon decreed an absolute divorce. On the 24th of September, 1858, Emma Hoffman filed a petition in the Circuit Court of Howard County, Indiana, praying that the divorce obtained by this defendant might be set aside on the ground for fraud. This last named action was tried, and the decree of divorce declared to be void for fraud. From this decision an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of Indiana, and after full argument, the decree of the Circuit Court was reversed, thus leaving the divorce in full force and effect.

After the decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and on the 19th of September, 1863, the defendant, William Hoffman, married one Ida Murgithroyd, by whom he has children. This action was commenced by the plaintiff herein on the 25th of November, 1864. The same was tried before Mr. Justice Joseph F. Barnard without a jury, who, in December, 1866, decided the action in favor of the plaintiff, and granted a decree of divorce in her favor. From this decision an appeal was taken to this General Term.

Counsel for the appellant urged that the divorce obtained by William Hoffman was regular in every particular, all the formalities of law, as required by the State of Indiana, having been complied with. Mr. Hoffman was a resident of that State at the time, and the publication of the summons against the wife was duly made. The Supreme Court of that State having reversed the decision made at Circuit in the suit in which the wife was plaintiff, and thus leaving the decree in force, the subsequent proceedings in this State were a nullity. One State was bound to respect the laws, &c., of every other State.

On the other hand, counsel for the respondent contended that the attempt on the part of the husband to obtain a decree in Indiana was a fraud on the Court, because Wm. Hoffman was at the time an actual resident of the State of New-York, and because the Court in which the judgment was brought had no jurisdiction of the person of Emma Hoffman, the defendant. Again, the suit in equity, whereby the wife afterward sought to set aside the decree of divorce in the husband's favor, in the Indiana Court, was not, as contended by the other side, in any manner a recognition of the validity of that decree, nor can it be considered a constructive appearance on the part of the wife in the divorce suit. The record of the judgment in the Indiana divorce suit shows that the wife was not served with a process, and that she did not reside in the State of Indiana. Both parties were at the time residents of New-York State. The offence upon which that judgment was judicated, if any such there was, had been condoned, the parties having lived together as husband and wife for a long period after the alleged act of adultery, and their only child, born during this time, being before the Court for its disposition.

The decision of the Court was reserved.

Mr. L. S. Chatfield for appellant; E. M. Wight for the respondent.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

NEGOTIABLE PAPER.

The following decision by his Honor Judge McCUNN is interesting, as showing the effect of a bank teller casting a taint on the negotiability of a note by writing the words "payment stopped" on its face:

Wm. McKinley vs. The American Exchange Bank.—McCUNN, J.—This is an action for damages for defacing a note by the paying teller of the bank writing on the face thereof the words "payment stopped," in pencil, as an answer to a demand of payment on the day it became due.

It is admitted in the complaint that the writing complained of was made on the day of the maturity of the note, and the evidence is that the day previous to its maturity payment had been stopped; so that we have the undisputed fact that on that day, the day it was due, the character of the note was fixed, and subsequent purchasers must take it subject to all equities. The writing on the face did not in any wise change the condition of the parties to the instrument or diminish its value. It was the record of a fact which any purchaser had a right to know; and the concealment of which fact, if it had not been so recorded, would have been a fraud upon such purchaser.

The writing of the words, "payment stopped" on a note payable at a bank simply announces the intention of the maker that his funds in that bank shall not be applied to the payment of the paper, and does not necessarily discredit the note nor import that he will not provide for it at some other place, especially when we take into consideration that the defendants' bank were merely the agents of the maker, and as such agents could not be sued as long as they disclosed their principal. This is a well established rule of law. Again, the indorsement in pencil of the words complained of does not affect the liability of the maker or indorser. Destroying or defacing a written contract does not affect the liability of the parties to it. Had the bank even destroyed the note, the remedy of the holder would not have been affected in the slightest degree, and even then the remedy must be against the maker, not against the bank, and to entitle them to recover they had only to prove its destruction and contents. This is the doctrine laid down in Edwards on Bills (302-303,) and adhered to through all the books. The instant payment of the note was demanded and refused, it was dishonored; and every purchaser who took it after that time, took it subject, as I have said before, to all equities existing between the antecedent parties and maker.

It was just as valuable for the purposes of assignments as if the words were never written upon it. And as the value of the instrument, or its assignability, was not affected by the act of the defendant in marking on the note, the damage can only consist in giving notice to an intended purchaser that the maker had stopped its payment. Now, apart from all other considerations, good faith and common honesty would have required the plaintiff to disclose to any purchaser that payment had been stopped as soon as that fact was communicated to him; and it would be stretching the rule indeed to hold the defendant liable for giving a notice which common honesty required the plaintiff himself to give. There is another reason why this plaintiff cannot recover. The plaintiff's testimony is that he purchased the note in good faith before it was due. This perfected his right of action against the maker and indorsers, who were, upon his own showing, perfectly solvent at the time the note came due, and continued so long after; and plaintiff not having exhausted his remedy, in this respect, this action must fail. The whole theory in favor of a recovery in this case would seem more like a broad joke than a serious argument, when you reflect that the plaintiff could have removed the marks. They were simply pencil marks, and might have been taken off in the easiest possible manner. If the defendant had no right to place them there, the plaintiff clearly had a right to remove them.

Judgment must be ordered for the defendant.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Dopman *vs.* Frazier.—Order granted.

In the matter of Davidson and Spalding.—Motion to reduce bail denied and prisoner remanded.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—JAN. 20.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGES AGAINST MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY.

Sarah Heffernen, plaintiff, vs. Elmore P. Ross, President of the Merchants' Union Express Company, defendants.—On the 27th of February last, the plaintiff, who is about sixty years old, was attempting to cross Hudson-street, between Leonard and Franklin, when she was knocked down and run over by a horse attached to one of the wagons belonging to defendants, driven by a man named Clark, and whereby her leg was broken in two places, and otherwise resulting in serious and permanent disability. She brought suit for damages against the Company to the amount of ten thousand dollars. The evidence on behalf of plaintiff showed that before crossing, she had looked on all sides to discover if any wagons were approaching, but saw none; that as she had about crossed the street she was suddenly knocked down and run over, inflicting the injuries referred to. That she was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where she remained two months, and subsequently was removed to the house of her son-in-law, in Greene-street, where she had from May to December been attended by her family physician, during which time she had been, and is now, suffering to such an extent from her injuries as to be unable to attend to her former business of fruit selling, or even occasionally to move about the house unassisted. No attempt was made on behalf of the Company to controvert the fact of the occurrence alleged by plaintiff, but they claimed that it was purely an accident unavoidable by defendants or their servant, neither of whom were guilty of carelessness or neglect, and that therefore they could not be held responsible. The testimony of the driver went to show that he was driving at an ordinary pace of not over two miles an hour; that as he turned from Leonard into Hudson-street, some railroad cars were moving on the opposite side toward the depot, which frightened his horse and made him restive; that he then saw plaintiff in the middle of the street and shouted to her, but that instead of avoiding him the first he knew she ran against the horse and was knocked down; that he succeeded in reigning up his horse at Franklin-street, and returned to the assistance of plaintiff. From a question put to this witness as to whether he could not have reined up his horse before approaching the plaintiff it might be inferred that the jury found difficulty in believing that a horse going only at a speed of two miles an hour could not be stopped within a block. Other witnesses, also in the vicinity of the accident, testified that they heard no warning given, as claimed by the defence.

On these facts the Judge charged that to recover the plaintiff must herself be free from carelessness, and, if so free, carelessness must be shown against the defendants or their servants. After an absence of half an hour the jury returned a verdict of $3,000 in favor of plaintiff.

Culver and Wright for plaintiffs; A. J. Vanderpool for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

SUIT TO RECOVER THE PRICE OF LABOR.

John Brown vs. Clement Reed.—This is a suit on the part of plaintiff to recover payment due by defendant to him for plumber work done to five houses in Quincey-street. It appeared from the testimony that plaintiff made a contract with a builder named Hooper to do the work stated, said Hooper to give plaintiff an order for the pay on Mr. Hignet, the owner of the buildings; that plaintiff applied to said Hignet, who referred him to the defendant, who said to him: "Go on and do the work, and when it is finished I will pay you." In defence, Reed set up that he was but the agent of Hignet to pay out money deposited with him by said owner, Hignet, for the purpose of paying plaintiff's plumbing bill. The suit was to recover the sum of $1,647 33. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount.

TRESPASS IN MOVING A HOUSE.

Thomas Hayes vs. Michael McGonigle, Arthur McQuade and Alonzo North.—Plaintiff brings this suit to recover damages done to his property and for trespass upon his premises by defendants. It appeared that the plaintiff's house was situated at No. 253 North Second-street; that on the 29th of August, 1867, the first-named defendant caused the two last-named defendants to remove his house back; that in doing so they unnecessarily tore down the fence belonging to plaintiff, tore up bricks from the foot-path and used them in the foundation of the house of defendant after it was moved; broke down and trampled over flower plots, and rendered useless certain shade-trees, resulting in great damage to the property of plaintiff, and that such damage was done without the consent and against the remonstrance of the plaintiff. The defence put in a general denial of any knowledge of any and all the facts sworn to on the part of the plaintiff. The Court charged the jury that if defendant, McGonigle, authorized the other defendants to move his house, and in doing so they did the damage alleged unnecessarily, then he was responsible as well as them. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $241; being $95 against McGonigle, $50 against McQuade, and $96 against North.

E. & E. Brown for plaintiff; Bowen and Meeker for defendants.

PROTESTED PROMISSORY NOTES.

Wm. H. Guild vs. John H. Flagler, Harvey K. Flagler, Oliver Holden and James E. Simpson.—Plaintiff in this case sues for the recovery of $3,166 67, being the amount of a note made by the first two named defendants on the 18th of April, 1867, in which note they promised to pay to the order of the other defendants nine months after date, and that the last-named defendants, before the maturity thereof, indorsed the said note and transferred it to the plaintiff; that when it became due it was presented for payment, when defendants neglected to pay the same, and it was protested. The defendants, John H. and Harvey K. Flagler, being residents of Boston, and Oliver Holden and James E. Simpson, of Brooklyn. The defence, on the part of Holden and Simpson, claimed that the plaintiff was not the *bona fide* holder of the note, but that the defendants, John H. Flagler and Harvey K. Flagler were the real parties, and that no proper notice of protest was ever served upon them, and they believed that the said note was delivered by Flagler and Brother to the plaintiff upon a usurious agreement at a rate more than seven per cent., the rate being three per cent. per month; that Holden and Simpson finding difficulty in negotiating three notes, including that named, about the 25th of April, 1867, agreed with Flagler to surrender the three notes, and that by mistake Holden and Simpson forgot to erase their indorsement, but that the notes were discharged and canceled, and had become invalid and of no effect.

The suit is to recover from Holden and Simpson the amount of $3,166 67, with interest from Jan. 21, 1868, and costs. Case still on.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Curtis and a Jury.

WAS IT A LOAN OR A FEE?

Lipman et al. vs. Armstrong.—The plaintiffs sue to recover from the defendant, a well-known lawyer of this City, the sum of $500, which, the complaint alleges, was loaned to the defendant in August, 1866. The answer admits the receipt of the money, under the following circumstances, and claims that it was given and received in payment of professional services. The circumstances were as follows, viz.: One Ellery, a brother of one of the plaintiffs, and employed as leading clerk by Lipman & Ellery, came on the day in question to the office of Mr. Armstrong, told him that his employers had derived great profit from his counsel in the past, and would want to avail themselves freely of it in the future, and, in that view, wanted Mr. Armstrong to accept of a check for $1,000. Mr. Armstrong demurred, on the ground that the compensation was excessive, but finally did accept $500. Nothing more was heard of the matter—the firm still consulting Mr. Armstrong—until subsequent to the dissolution, when the demand for repayment was made.

The defence showed that the services rendered ran through a year, and consisted mainly of consultations on intricate cases of law and practice in the business of buying and selling stock, which required skill and study on the part of the defendant to solve, and that the $500 was not an exorbitant charge.

The Judge charged the jury that their verdict was to represent what was due to the plaintiffs, if anything, after allowing a fair compensation for his services to the defendant. He took the opportunity of instructing the jury not to estimate lawyers' services by time or by the standard of a mechanic's wages, but to take into consideration the study, time and anxiety of the lawyer's study and preparation. The jury found a verdict of $250 for the plaintiffs.

Brown and Estees for plaintiffs; William Walter Phelps for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 20.

By Judge Ingraham.

Slosson *vs.* The Wurtz Amalgamation Company; motion denied.

In relation to the *habeas corpus* of Peter Farlocker; prisoner remanded.

In the matter of the Salisbury Mills Manufacturing Company; order settled.

By Judge Cardozo.

Chapman *vs.* Chapman; report confirmed and judgment granted for divorce.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sutherland.

The People of the State of New-York *vs.* The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company; judgment for the plaintiffs with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 20.

By Judge Brady.

Davis *vs.* Anderson; motion denied.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

There was one trial, yesterday, and five pleas were received. One sentence was pronounced, two prisoners were discharged, and sentences deferred in three cases. Several trials were postponed.

A BAD CASE.

Catharine Wilks, a middle-aged woman, was brought before the Court charged with grand larceny. She had been discharged from custody about three weeks ago on a similar accusation. She protested her innocence and with tears begged to be allowed to go. But she was well known and had succeeded once in deceiving the Court by promises of amendment, and was, therefore, sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. The sentence first pronounced was imprisonment in the State Prison, which was changed to the Penitentiary upon representations made by a medical man that she was in a pregnant condition.

A YOUTHFUL CRIMINAL.

George Kempler, a boy of 13 years, pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon. He was allowed to tell his story, and said he was assaulted by a large boy, and drew his pen-knife and inflicted a wound on his assailant. The Judge discharged the boy with a reprimand and advice to do better, which he promised he would.

ALLEGED ROBBERY AND ASSAULT.

Thomas Porter, a boy of 16, was arraigned accused of participating in an assault and robbery. He was defended by John White, Esq., in the absence of a person who had, by alleging himself to be a lawyer, secured several dollars in money and personal effects from the prisoner. The counsel asked that the trial be postponed under the circumstances, which request was not granted. The evidence of Mr. Henry Cunliff, of No. 426 Twenty-second-street, went to show, that on the night of Jan. 2, he was assaulted and robbed of some keys, &c., by a party of boys in Tenth-avenue. He had identified the prisoner on seeing him a second time as one of the assailants. The Judge charged the jury that the prisoner was entitled to the legal doubt created by the complainant's failure to identify him on first seeing him. The jury retired for half an hour, and returned with a verdict of guilty of an assault. Upon the motion of the prisoner's counsel the verdict was set aside, and a new trial ordered. Wm. Jones, arraigned with Porter, was discharged, no evidence being brought to substantiate the charge.

POSTPONEMENTS.

Kate O'Neil, arraigned for grand larceny, plead not guilty and was remanded for trial.

Stephen Handworth, accused of larceny from the person pleading not guilty, was remanded for trial.

Alexander Campbell and Alexander Davison, arraigned on charges of grand larceny, will be brought up to-day.

In the case of Daniel Newman, the bail was discharged. The Court adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 20, 1869.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C	112⅛	100	Wells-Fargo Ex	26⅛
65,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62	108½	100	Adams Ex	55⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	113⅛	100	do	55½
7,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	109⅛	36	do	55
60,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	110	10	A. Mer. U. Ex	40
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	107⅞	25	Mer. Un. Ex	15
1,000	Ill. War Loan	100	100	do	15⅛
4,000	N. Y. St. 7s, '70	101⅛	400	N. Y. Central	164½
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	68	500	do	164¾
15,000	N. C. State 6s	66	100	do	164⅞
10,000	do..bet. call	65½	100	do	164⅝
12,000	N. Car. 6s, new	63	100	do..b3	164½
16,000	do	62⅛	10	Erie	39⅛
10,000	do..bet. call	61⅞	100	do	38⅞
8,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	58½	100	Hud. R. R.	131⅛
7,000	Mo. St. 6s	87⅛	100	do..b30	132
2,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Js.	87⅛	30	do	131
6,000	Ala. St. 8s, bds.	93⅝	20	Stonington..ex d	80
15,000	do	93	100	Mich. So.	92⅛
10,000	Erie 1st M.	102	500	do	92½
2,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	92½	20	do	93
8,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s,	112	100	Reading	94⅜
500	Mich S. 2d M.	90	400	do	94⅝
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st.	92	28	Nor. & Wor	100
1,000	C. & R. I. 1st M. B.	100	21	Mich. Cen.	118¾
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	93⅝	100	do	118
1,000	do	93½	200	Clev. & Pitts.	89⅛
1,500	Mor. & Es. 1st.	96½	700	do	89⅜
3,000	do	96⅛	600	do	89⅞
500	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	101½	2200	do	90
2,000	Clev. & P. 3d	86½	47	C., C. Cin. & Ind. ex d	75
3,000	do	86	200	Chi. & N. W...b10	82⅛
3,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	100	300	do	82⅜
8,000	C. & M. 1st M.	93	15	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	87
15,000	Chi. & G. E. 1st	80	600	do	87⅛
6,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	80	100	Clev. & Tol.	104
75,000	do..b30	80½	20	Chi. & R. I.	128⅛
6,000	Mar. T. 10s, Ctfs	60	100	do	129
11,000	do	61	100	do	129⅛
1,000	Am. Dock & Im. Co. 7s	94	100	do..b10	129½
10	Fourth Nat. Bk	104	100	M. & S. P.	75⅜
15	Bank of Commerce	121	200	do	75½
15	Bank of Republic.	121⅛	100	do	75
5	Cent. Nat. Bank	105½	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	95⅛
20	Ninth Nat Bank	109	100	do	95⅝
350	Canton Co	55	19	New-Jersey Cen.	115
200	do	55⅛	11	do	114⅜
100	do	55⅝	200	Morris & Essex	86⅛
100	do	55½	89	do	87
			400	P., Ft. W. & C.	124
			50	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	66
1200	West. U. Tel.	35⅛	100	Chi. & Alton	148⅛
500	Quick. Min. Co.	24⅝	100	Ohio & Miss	34
500	Mariposa Pf.	24½	800	do	34⅛
100	do..2d call	24⅝	800	do..b60	34½
400	Pacific Mail	120½	200	H. & St. Jo. Pf.	105
50	do	120⅝	200	Chi. & Gt. E.	47⅛
100	do..s60	121⅛	200	Lake Shore R.	100½
100	Bruns. C. L.	19	200	C., Cin. & I. C.	47½

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111⅛	15	Ninth Nat. Bank.	109
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	112⅛	500	West. U. T.	35⅜
56,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	113⅛	100	P. M. St. Co.	119⅜
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '64	109⅛	250	Canton Co.	56
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65	108½	100	do	56⅛
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 b3	110	100	do	56⅜
25,000	do	110	200	do	56½
10,000	U. S. 5-20s R., '65, new	108⅛	300	Mar. Pf.	24½
40,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 new	108⅛	31	Adams Ex	55½
10,000	U. S. 5-20s R., '67	108⅜	100	do	55⅜
170,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67. b3	108⅜	100	U. S. Ex	47
60,000	do	108½	100	N. Y. Cen...b3	163⅛
174,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C...b3	107⅞	80	Mich. So.	91⅜
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	105⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts	89⅜
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	68	100	Norwich & Wor	99
16,000	N. C. 6s	65	100	Chic. & N. W	81⅛
10,000	N. Car. 6s. new.	62½	200	do	81⅛
5,000	Ala. St. 8s, Bds.	94⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	86
5,000	La. 6s, Levee	71	100	do	85⅞
8,000	Missouri St. 6s.	87⅛	10	do	86⅛
10	Bank of St of N. Y.	114	100	Chic. & R. I.	128⅛
			200	Mil. & St. P. Pf	94⅜
			100	T., W. & W.	62
			685	P., Ft. W. & C.	123
			200	Mor. & Es.	86½
			45	N. J. Cen.	114⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000	Tenn. 6s, new.	68	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf...c	95
400	Adams Ex	56	100	do	95⅛
100	Canton Co.	54⅞	300	do	95⅜
100	do..b3	55	100	do..b3	95½
100	Mariposa Pf	24	150	Bank. & Bro. Asso.	104⅛
200	Pacific Mail.	120⅜	200	Ohio & Miss	33⅞
800	do	120⅛	300	do	34
200	do..c	120⅜	100	do	34⅛
200	do..s3	120½	500	Mich. So. & N. I.	92⅛
100	do..b30	121	400	do	92½
300	West. U. T.	35⅛	200	do..b3	92⅛
600	do	35⅜	900	Pittsburg	89⅛
1100	N. Y. Cen	163⅜	600	do	89⅜
300	do..c	163⅜	500	do	89⅜
300	do..b3	163⅝	600	do..c	89⅜
50	do	164⅛	1200	do	89⅞
100	do..b5	163⅝	800	do	90
500	Erie..b10	39	200	do..b10	90
100	Hudson	131⅛	1000	Clev. & Tol	104
420	Reading	94⅜	200	do..b5	104⅛
200	do..b3	94⅜	300	Rock Island	128⅜
200	do..b10	94⅜	400	do	128⅞
500	T., W. & W...b10	62	200	do..c	128⅞
300	do	61⅝	500	Northwestern	82⅛
200	do..b15	61⅞	1400	N. W. Pfd	87
100	Mil. & St. P...c	75⅛	600	do	87⅛
300	do	75⅛	200	do	87⅜
800	Fort Wayne	123⅛	200	do..b3	87⅜
100	do	123⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Quicksilver	24⅛	300	Mil. & S. P. Pf	94⅛
200	Canton Co.	55⅝	200	Fort Wayne	122⅜
200	do	55⅜	300	do	122⅜
300	Pac. Mail	119⅞	300	do	122⅛
500	West. U. T.	35⅛	100	do	122
300	do..b3	35⅛	300	do..c	122⅛
800	N. Y. Cen.	162½	100	do	[illegible]
300	do	162⅝	300	Ohio & Miss.	33⅞
200	Erie	38⅝	200	do	
200	do	38⅝	100	Mich. So. & N. I...b10	91⅜
100	Adams Ex	[illegible]	200	do	91⅜
400	do		200	Pittsburg	89⅝
400	U. S. Ex	47⅛	600	do	89⅜
800	Reading	94⅛	400	do..b 0	90
400	do	94⅝	200	Rock Island	127⅝
50	Bnkrs' & Brkrs' A.	104	100	Clev. & Tol.	103⅛
100	T., W. & W.	61⅛	200	N. Western Pf	86
200	do	61⅜	300	do	85⅜
100	Mil. & St. P.	74⅛	200	do..b3	85⅝
200	do	74⅝			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

50	Adams Ex.	55⅜	500	Tol., W. & W...b30	62
102	Mer. U. Ex.	16½	200	Ohio & Miss.	33⅜
200	Canton	57	200	do..b3	34
100	do	57⅜	800	Mich. So. & N. I.	91⅜
100	do	57⅝	300	do	91⅜
100	Mariposa Pf.	24½	200	do..b3	91½
300	Pacific Mail	119⅝	200	do..b3	92
100	do..b10	119⅜	200	do..s3	91⅜
100	West. U. T.	35⅝	1200	Pittsburg	90
800	N. Y. Cen.	163⅞	700	do	90⅛
100	do..b5	163⅞	600	do..b10	90⅛
600	do	163⅛	300	do	90
600	do	163⅜	200	Clev. & Tol.	103⅞
200	do..b10	163⅞	400	Rock Island	128½
1200	Erie	38⅝	200	do	128⅜
500	do	38½	500	do..b10	128⅛
200	Harlem	125	500	Nor. West. Pf	86⅜
200	Reading	94⅛	200	do..b10	86⅝
400	Fort Wayne	123⅝	300	do..b3	86⅜
200	do	123⅝	200	do	86⅜
200	do	124	100	do..b10	86⅝
200	do..b3	124⅛			

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20—P. M.

The market for Gold was weak through the forenoon. The sales were at 135⅝@135¼ ₱ cent. After regular hours the bidding in the Gold Room improved, and one or two parties came in as buyers at 135⅜@⅜@⅜ ₱ cent. The early sales were quite considerable at 135⅞ ₱ cent., and the later transactions large at 135⅜@⅜ ₱ cent. The impression in the Room late in the day appeared to be that the *short* interest in the market has been increased within the few days past, although this is not indicated as yet by the free supply of the Cash Gold, upon which 6@7 ₱ cent. interest is paid to carry over balances.

There is a good business reported in the Foreign Exchanges on the basis of 109½@109⅝ ₱ cent. for prime 60-day Bills on London. In short-sight Bills we should call the market relatively less firm at 110½@110¼ ₱ cent. The easy state of Money in London and Paris at cheap rates of Interest induces a preference, here, among our Bankers to draw short-sight Exchange. At the close of the day, owing to the stiffness in Gold, there was, perhaps, less disposition to buy Exchange.

In the Public Funds there was a somewhat quiet feeling, and prices a fraction easier for buyers than yesterday. The decline in the old 5-20s of 1862 was ¼ ₱ cent., and in the new of 1867 a concession of ¼ ₱ cent. was made. The other 5-20s were also ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. cheaper on the actual sales, and the 10-40s steady at 107⅞ ₱ cent.

The Southern State Bonds were again active, and the prices on the advance for all the Louisiana issues. The old 6 ₱ cents were 76; the Levee 8 ₱ cents 88@88½, and the Levee 6 ₱ cents 71@71¼ ₱ cent. The Alabama 8 ₱ cents sold up to 94¼ ₱ cent.

The Railway Share market, under the depression noticed at the close of business last night, opened with barely steady prices, soon after advanced on New-York Central and the Western Stocks 1@1½ ₱ cent.; then fell back 1 ₱ cent., and again showed a fair degree of steadiness. The Northwest Stocks were the weakest in the Western list, and Cleveland and Pittsburg the strongest. New-York Central ranged 162⅝@164@165@163@163⅞ ₱ cent. On the Miscellaneous list Pacific Mail was weak and Canton Company buoyant, at the close of the day.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	107⅞	107⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅜	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	108½	108¼
American Gold Coin	135⅜	135⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	68	68
Virginia Bonds, old	58½	58
Missouri Bonds	87⅛	87⅛
North Carolina Bonds, old	66¼	65
New-York Central	162⅞	163⅞
Erie Railway	38⅜	38⅜
Reading Railway	94⅜	94⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	127⅞	128⅛
Northwest Common	81⅝	81⅜
Northwest Preferred	86⅞	86⅜
Michigan Southern	91½	92
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	122⅞	123⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	89	92
Pacific Mail Company	121	119⅞
St. Paul Preferred	95	95⅛
St. Paul Common	75	75
Toledo and Wabash	62	62
Cleveland and Toledo	103⅞	103⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	111	5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	108⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	112	5-20 reg., 1867	108¼
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	113⅜	5-20 reg., 1868	108⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	108⅝	5-20 coup. 1868	108⅜
5-20 coup., 1864	109⅜	10-40 reg.	104⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	109⅝	10-40 coup.	107⅞
5-20 reg. '65 n. is.	108⅜	6s currency	101

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	109	Illinois War Loan	100
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	108½	Indiana 5 ₱ ct.	98
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, 1870	101	Michigan 6 ₱ c. 1874	94
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1872	102	Michigan 7 ₱ c. war l'n.	97
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1873	102	Tennessee 6s, ex c	68
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1874	102	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	67⅞
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1875	102	Virginia 6s, ex c	58
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1877	104	Virginia 6s, n. bds.	62
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1878	102	Georgia 6s	82
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1871	98	Georgia 7s, new bonds	92
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1874	95	North Carolina 6s	65
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1875	95	N. C. 6s new bonds	62
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	100	Missouri 6s	87⅛
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	100	Missouri H. & St. Jo. iss.	87
Ill. Canal bds., 1860	99	Louisiana 6s	76
Illinois Ca. B., reg. 1860	99	Louisiana levee bds.	70½
Illinois 6s, coup. '79 aft. '60	100	California 7s	126
Illinois 6s, coup. '79 aft. '62	100	California 7s, large b'ds	126
Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865	100	Connecticut 6s	99
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	100	Alabama 5s	65
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100	Alabama 8s	93¾
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Bank of N. America	108⅛
Manhattan	140	Hanover	108
Merchants'	129	Metropolitan	137
Mechanics'	125	People's	135
America	145	Market	117
Phenix	105	Imp'rs. & Traders'	126
National	110	Park	151
Merchants' Exch'ge	113	Central National	105
Seventh Ward	111	Fourth National	104
State of New-York	113	Ninth National	109
Commerce	120¾	Tenth National	97¾
Ocean	102	Oriental	150
American Exchange	115		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91⅜	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	98½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Tol. & W. Equip. b'ds	76
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscr'n	87	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	88½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Gal. & Chi. extended	99
Erie 1st M. ex.	102	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	98	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	91	Chi. R. I. & P.	98¾
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	87	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	88	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-70	100	Morris & Essex 1st M.	96¾
Hud. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	107½	Morris & Essex 2d M.	94
Harlem 1st M.	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	110½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	93¼
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	95½	Clev. & P. 2d M.	90
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90	Clev. & P. 3d M.	88
Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ c. 1875	114¾	Clev. & P. 4th M.	85
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	91½	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	100
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85	Chi. & Alton inc.	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	79½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	98
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. S.	104
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	96	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	98
Con. 7 ₱ cent. con.	92¾	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	91½
Con. 7 ₱ cent. Ex. bds.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	84
Con. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M.	91	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	89
Han. & St. Jo. L. Gr.	102	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	100
Del., L. & W. 1st M.	95	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	80
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	95	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98¾

We are requested to direct the attention of Railway Bond buyers to the advertisement on another page of Messrs. J. S. KENNEDY & Co., No. 57 Broadway, of $200,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds, offered at private sale, of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company. This Road was originally leased to the Dubuque and Sioux City Company, but by a contract between this Company and the Illinois Central Company, the latter becomes responsible for the 40 years lease of the Cedar Falls Road.

The Treasury Office to-day paid out $313,000 for Gold interest, and received $293,000 for Customs.

The New-York Mutual Marine Insurance Company report their business for the year 1868 as follows:

Earned premiums	$280,916
Losses, expenses and return premiums	171,291
Net underwriting of year	$109,625

The Company declare 40 ₱ cent. scrip dividend on the earned premiums of 1868, and advertise to pay off the scrip of 1859 and 50 ₱ cent. on the scrip of 1860. The value of the assets of the Company is $788,923, of which $654,331 is in Stocks, Cash Loans on Stocks and Cash in Bank.

The Niagara Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

The New-York *Shipping & Commercial List*, in presenting its annual statistics of the Molasses trade of the United States, says:

The statistics set forth briefly the magnitude of the commerce of the United States in this Cane product for the year just closed, and comparing it with a series of years preceding. By referring to the figures, it will be seen that the total receipts of foreign descriptions into the United States, not including the States and Territories on the Pacific, were 55,502,989 gallons, against receipts in 1867 of 47,446,505 gallons; and that the consumption of foreign in 1868 was 52,587,969 gallons, against a consumption of foreign in 1867 of 46,776,465 gallons; while the total consumption of foreign and domestic in 1868 was, in round numbers, 55,957,000 gallons, against a total consumption in 1867 of 49,776,000 gallons, being an increase in the consumption of foreign in 1868, as compared with that of 1867, of 5,811,504 gallons, or over 12 42-100 ₱ cent., and an increase in the consumption of foreign and domestic of 6,181,000 gallons, or a little less than 12 42-100 ₱ cent.

This shows a much larger consumption of foreign Molasses than has ever been known before. The West India crop having been large, and the markets of this country offering the greatest advantages, the shipments hither, accordingly, were very heavy. These large supplies, accompanied with a demand not in proportion to the receipts, caused depressed markets for much the larger part of the year; the return of sales have by no means been favorable to importers, and the year closed with a stock at nearly all the ports much in excess of that usually left over.

In addition to the consumption of Cane Molasses, the quantity of Sugar-house Syrups annually distributed is very large, the estimates ranging the past year at from 23,000,000 to 25,000,000 of gallons; if we add to that the consumption of Sorgo and Maple Syrups, say 24,000,000 gallons, would make the total consumption of all kinds of Molasses and Syrups the past year about 100,000,000 of gallons.

RECEIPTS.	Hhds. and Puncheons.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Total Gallons.
At New-York	174,326	11,527	5,734	22,267,177
Boston—from Cuba	40,339	3,987	2,205	
Boston—from Porto Rico	5,753	466	277	
Boston—from Barbadoes	4,151	257	308	7,205,078
Boston—from Surinam, Trinidad, Demerara, &c.	5,903	118	123	
Portland—from Cuba, &c.	51,158	5,820	3,987	6,813,699
New-Haven—from Porto Rico, Cuba, &c.	6,711	270	292	856,033
New-London and Norwich—from Porto Rico, &c.	1,624	105	...	130,330
Newburyport & Fall River—from Cuba, &c.	2,840	176	437	370,600
Bristol and Warren—from Cuba, &c.	897	72	75	117,474
Other eastern Ports—from Cuba, &c.	1,926	190	1,427	305,230
Philadelphia—from Cuba	78,121	8,349	2,891	
Philadelphia—from Porto Rico, English Isl'ds, &c.	5,250	24	258	10,269,762
Baltimore—from Cuba	19,941	2,223	263	
Baltimore—from Porto Rico	2,269	4	26	2,487,340
Baltimore—from English Islands, &c.	4,905	47	16	
New-Orleans—from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c.	18,387	2,330	6,523	2,628,519
At other Southern Ports—from Cuba, &c.	7,386	768	3,057	1,061,847
Total receipts	431,324	36,763	27,999	55,502,989
Add Stock at all the Ports Jan. 1, 1868	19,527	411	480	2,396,200
Total supply	450,849	37,174	28,479	57,899,189
Deduct Exports and Shipments inland to Canada in 1868	14,341	728	1,483	1,819,220
Total	436,508	36,446	26,996	56,079,969
Deduct Stock at all the Ports Jan. 1, 1869	28,320	321	338	3,492,000
Total Consumption of Foreign	408,188	36,125	26,658	52,587,969

Total consumption of Foreign in 1868, as above	52,587,969
Add estimated crop of Louisiana, Texas, &c., of 1867-8, the bulk of which was distributed in 1868	3,370,000
Would make the total consumption in 1868	55,957,969
Total consumption in 1867	49,776,465
Increase in 1868	6,181,504

Total Consumption in the United States Year Ending Dec. 31.

	Gallons.		Gallons.
1868	55,957,969,	of which were Foreign,	52,587,969
1867	49,776,465,	of which were Foreign,	46,776,465
1866	45,140,110,	of which were Foreign,	43,840,110
1865	35,185,038,	of which were Foreign,	34,335,088
1864	32,410,325,	of which were Foreign,	28,582,325
1863	37,569,088,	of which were Foreign,	26,569,088
1862	62,668,400,	of which were Foreign,	25,650,400
1861	40,191,556,	of which were Foreign,	20,883,556
1860	47,318,877,	of which were Foreign,	28,724,205
1859	54,260,970,	of which were Foreign,	28,293,210
1858	45,169,164,	of which were Foreign,	24,795,374
1857	28,508,784,	of which were Foreign,	23,266,404
1856	39,608,878,	of which were Foreign,	23,014,878
1855	47,266,085,	of which were Foreign,	23,588,423
1854	56,408,019,	of which were Foreign,	24,487,019
1853	55,586,821,	of which were Foreign,	28,576,821
1852	48,257,611,	of which were Foreign,	29,417,511
1851	43,948,018,	of which were Foreign,	33,288,278

The receipts of the Boston and Lowell Railroad for the fiscal years ending Sept. 30, 1867 and 1868, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, have been as follows:

	1867.	1868.
From passengers	$408,199 38	$401,367 91
From freight	551,198 17	534,011 74
From mails and expresses	15,644 42	21,764 39
Total	$975,041 97	$957,144 04
Expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of road	$134,850 55	$128,285 43
Repairs of equipment	157,899 89	125,517 23
Repairs of bridges	13,606 71	14,978 95
Repairs of structures	37,041 75	61,279 93
Fuel	94,281 94	93,185 92
Wages	158,484 04	160,380 00
Miscellaneous expenses	31,136 60	37,365 75
Advertising, &c.	8,351 28	5,346 20
Taxes and insurance	36,341 77	33,446 83
Gratuities and damages	4,630 49	4,893 38
Oil and waste	13,098 08	12,041 71
Snow and ice	5,989 28	2,219 59
Rent	8,615 84	2,322 76
Rents to other roads	89,316 20	40,746 63
Total	$737,443 92	$722,066 31
Earnings less expenses	237,598 05	235,138 73

The income of the Company from all sources during the years named have been as follows:

	1867.	1868.
Receipts as above	$975,041 97	$957,144 04
Rents	1,166 27	1,541 29
Trustee of sinking fund	16,250 96	17,468 21
Total	$992,459 20	$976,153 54
Expenses	$735,278 80	$722,065 31
Interest	41,830 96	45,999 60
Dividends	147,000 00	155,020 60
Stockholders' taxes	19,211 11	25,355 93
Carried to reserved fund	49,038 33	27,773 70
Total	$992,459 20	$976,153 54

The reserved fund account at the commencement and close of each year was as follows:

	1867.	1868.
Balance from previous year	$553,335 82	$236,874 15
Transportation account	239,763 17	235,138 73
Rents account	1,166 27	1,541 29
Accumulation of S. F.	16,250 96	17,468 21
Total	$811,016 22	$491,022 38
Less dividends, interest and taxes	574,142 07	226,374 53
Reserves Sept. 30	$236,874 15	$264,647 85
From this amount is to be deducted the dividend declared Dec. 9, 1868		91,326 32
Leaving a surplus of		$173,321 53

The gross income from the working of the road has been $17,897 93 less than in 1867; while the expenses have been $13,273 49 less—so that the profits of transportation have been $4,624 44 less.

The financial condition of the Company at the close of each year was as follows:

	1867.	1868.
Cost of road	$2,460,961 22	$2,464,861 87
Cost of equipment	192,638 25	192,638 25
Notes receivable	154 38	154 38
Trustees of Sinking Fund	284,678 00	302,146 30
East Cambridge flats	25,239 76	52,363 20
Fuel, materials, &c.	144,968 43	123,903 59
Cash	38,838 92	54,424 70
Total	$3,147,479 05	$3,190,492 20
Capital stock	$1,891,500 00	$2,169,000 00
Bonds due in 1873	378,500 00	101,000 00
Scrip due in 1879	365,000 00	365,000 00
Bonds due in 1879	200,000 00	200,000 00
Dividends and coupons	2,417 40	2,597 00
Balance of accounts	2,187 50	2,247 35
Notes payable	70,000 00	85,000 00
Reserves	236,874 15	264,647 85
Total	$3,147,479 05	$3,190,492 20

President—F. B. CROWNINSHIELD.
Directors—F. B. CROWNINSHIELD, GEORGE W. LYMAN, J. G. ABBOTT, WM. MINOT, Jr., HOCUM HOSFORD.
Treasurer—J. THOMAS STEVENSON.
Manager—GEORGE STARK.
Superintendent—JOHN B. WINSLOW.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

The coupons from the bonds of this Company, maturing Feb. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at this office in United States gold coin, *free of Government tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Christopher-st., s. s., 97.11 ft. w. of Bleecker, 24.11x70	$71,700
Forsyth-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Rivington, 25x100	26,500
Greenwich-st., n. w. cor. Troy-st., 20.11x65	21,000
Leroy-st., No. 13, 25x98	16,500
Liberty-st., s. s., 143.6 ft. w. of William-st., 25.9x78	30,000
Marion-st., e. s., lot No. 1,115, Bayard Farm, 25x100	14,000
Ridge-st., w. s., 61.6 ft. n. of Broome-st., 20x75	7,000
Suffolk-st., w. s., lot No. 1,729, Delancey estate, 25x100	16,000
Willett-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Grand-st., 22.4x75	12,000
2d-st., n. s., 41 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20.6x78.3	12,000
11th-st., n. s., 216 ft. w. of Avenue C, 16.8x103.3	10,200
28th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	6,500
35th-st., s. s., 154.6 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 14.9x97.6	nom.
35th-st., s. s., 154.6 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 14.9x97.6	nom.
38th-st., s. w. corner 4th-av., 73.1x80	15,000
45th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	15,500
45th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	15,500
53d-st., n. e. corner of Madison-av., 100x100.5	60,000
54th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100.5	4,000
54th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100.5	nom.
56th-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	19,500
57th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5	48,000
61st-st., n. w. corner of Lexington-av., 100x100.5	40,000
105th-st., n. e. corner of 5th-av., 100x100.9	34,000
106th-st., s. w. corner of 1st-av., 57x60.11	4,000
106th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100; 107th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100	7,050
107th-st., s. s., 93 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x100	8,080
112th-st., n. s., 283.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.2x100.11	18,000
126th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th-av., 150x99.11	2,000
135th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x99.11	7,200
140th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x99.11	10,500
144th-st., s. e. corner of 10th-av., 100x149.11	17,500
Avenue A, w. s., 100 ft. n. of 11th-st., 25x100	10,500
Madison-av., s. e. corner of 66th-st., 25x100	10,900
Madison-av., e. s. corner of 68th-st., 25.5x100	30,000
3d-av., w. s., 22.2 ft. n. of 71st-st., 20x75	25,000
5th-av., e. s., 60.5 ft. s. of 53d-st., 25x100	7,000
8th-av., w. s., 49.11 ft. s. of 143d-st., 5x100	

Leases Recorded.

Bleecker-st., Nos. 397 and 399, 5 years, per year	$1,800
Bowery, No. 75, basement, &c., 5 years, per year	800
Broome-st., No. 249, (part of house,) 2 years and 8 months, per year	780
Chatham-st., No. 155, and rear of Nos. 153, 155 and 157, 7 years, per year	4,000
1st-av., s. e. cor. 46th-st., 5 years, per year	1,000
2d-av., s. w. cor. 45th-st., store, &c., 5 yrs. per yr.	1,600
8th-av., w. s., lot No. 155, estate of Morse, 28.4x100, 21 years, per year	700
9th-av., e. s., 248 ft. n. of 24th-st., 24.8x60, 3 years, per year	300

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Branton-st. and 9th-av., westerly cor., 97.10x250	$11,721
Charles-place, e. s., 125 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100	700
Chauncey-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 100x225x77.7x281.10x101.9	55,000
Degraw-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 25x100	1,000
Eagle-st. and Union-av., n. e. corner, 50x100	nom.
Elliott-place, e. s., 148 ft. n. of Hanson-place, 21x100	18,000
Halsey-st., s. s., 165 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 40x100	1,150
Halsey-st., s. s., 205 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 60x100	1,500
Hull-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Saratoga-av., 50x100	1,450
Jefferson-st., s. s., 450 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 50x100	2,000
North Henry and Herbert sts., n. w. corner, 73.9x68x20	nom.
Pacific-st., n. s., 509.8 ft. w. of Pearsall-st., 20.3x100	13,500
Van Buren-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Buffalo-av., 25x92.6	975
Van Buren-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Buffalo-av., 25x92.4	975
Warren-st., s. s., 450 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x100	2,000
Warren-st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of Smith-st., 20x100	2,000
South 2d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th-st., 25x120	nom.
18th-st., n. s., 195 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x100	2,000
29th-st., s. s., 450 ft. e. of 8th-av., 83x107.5x83.8x100.2	500
Clermont-av., w. s., 44.1 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 59.5x18.4x65x18	7,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Sackman-st., 25x100	1,000
New-York-av., e. s., 160 ft. s. of Perry-st., 40x200	1,900
Tompkins-av. and Hancock-st., s. e. cor., 40x100	3,100

Leases Recorded.

Division and Lee avs., easterly corner, store, 5 years, per year	$1,000
Washington-av., 60 ft. e. of Myrtle-av., 10 years, per year	1,700

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.	
Broadway, e. s., W. B. Verplank's property, 55 acres	$7,000
Morrisania.	
140th-st., s. s., 229 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100	$1,625
145th-st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of Willis-av., 25x100	600
North Salem.	
Purdy's Station to Somers Road, n. s., E. Pierce's property, 6¾ acres	$3,375
New-Rochelle.	
Locust-av. and Main-st., s. e. corner, 100x120	$2,350
White Plains.	
Spring-st., n. s., J. M. Ferris' property, 45x118	$500
West Farms.	
Samuel-st., n. s., adjoining R. Stone's, 25x200	$300
Yonkers.	
Highland-av. and Cedar-place, n. w. cor., 260x355	$10,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.	
Alpine-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Avenue L, 64x91; Avenue L and Hunter-st., n. e. cor., 78x201; Avenue L and Hunter-st., s. e. cor., 98x227	$1,000
Bowery, s. s., 135 ft. w. of Prince-st., 5x90; Oxford-st., e. s., 225 ft. s. of Bowery-st., 25x100	1,800
Catharine-st. and Nichols' Alley, n. e. corner, 21x67	500
Clermont-av., w. s., 201 ft. n. of 8th-av., 30x122	750
Garden-st., n. s., 303 ft. w. of Pacific-st., 22x111	2,350
Jackson-st., s. s., 142 ft. e. of Ferry-st., 25x100	800
Lillie-st., e. s., 380 ft. s. of Spruce-st., 25x90	180
Merchant-st., e. s., 260 ft. s. of Market-st., 25x100	425
New-Jersey Railroad-av., e. s., 77 ft. n. of Hamilton-st., 98x100, half share	5,231
Thomas-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Austin-st., 15x108	2,350
3d-st., e. s., 2.8 ft. from Sussex-av., 25x77	400
Belleville.	
Cortlandt-st., n. s., 124 ft. n. of Holmes-st., 30x100	$225
Division-st., adjoining J. Campbell's, Sr., 80 ft. front	250
Franklin road, e. s., adjoining J. Lee's, 80x234	200
Franklin road, e. s., adjoining J. Lee's, 8x224	200
Caldwell.	
J. M. Kent's property, two tracts, 12 acres and 3 acres	775
Clinton.	
Cottage-st., n. e. s., adjoining E. C. Ball's, 50x238	$500
Springfield-av., s. s., adjoining O. Deans', 1 acre	550
Orange.	
Orchard-st., e. s., adjoining D. Moriarity's, 25x100	$1,400
Jersey City.	
Jersey-av., e. s., 82.4 ft. n. of Railroad-av., 16.8x74.6	$6,500
Hudson City.	
Carleton-av., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Montrose-av., 100x100	$4,000
Manners-av., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Colden-st., 25x135	750
Warren-av., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Pierce-av., 25x100	500
Bergen.	
Bowden-av., s. s., between Monticello and Crescent avs., lot No. 67, 25x100	$1,000
Jewett-av., lots Nos. 21, 22, near Bergen-av.	850
Prospect-av., s. s., 494 ft. w. of Bergen-av., 97x100	1,800
North Bergen.	
Clinton-av., w. s., lot No. 6, Van Vorts' map, 25x100	$300

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	...	Barley, bushels	...
Flour, bbls.	5,392	Malt, bushels	...
Flour, bags	...	Peas, bushels	...
Cornmeal, bbls.	888	Pork, bbls.	144
Cornmeal, bags	2,116	Cut Meats, pkgs.	582
Wheat, bushels	890	Lard, pkgs.	169
Corn, bushels	22,490	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	3
Rye, bushels	...	Whisky, bbls.	690
Oats, bushels	80	Petroleum, bbls.	3,546

ASHES—Have been lightly dealt in at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $8 87 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—A moderate inquiry prevails for Rio, and a light demand for other descriptions, at uniform prices, including Java, 21c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 7⅞c.@12½c. in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been more active and prices have been quoted firmer, but the market closes tamely at the improved figures. Sales have been reported of 6,354 bales, (of which 906 bales were to arrive,) including 3,577 bales to spinners, 2,184 bales to speculators, 103 bales to shippers, and 490 bales in transit. Also, 800 bales Low Middling, March, April and May delivery, at 28c.; 250 bales Low Middling, February delivery, 28½c., and 150 bales Low Middling, February delivery, 28⅝c. ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	26¾	27	27¼	27¼
Good Ordinary, ₱ lb.	27¾	28	28¼	28½
Low Middling, ₱ lb.	28¾	29	29¼	29½
Middling, ₱ lb.	29¼	29½	29¾	30

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	13,789
Receipts last week	25,514
Receipts preceding week	21,712
Receipts since Jan. 1	61,007
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	355,394
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,691
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,920
Exports since Jan. 1	17,663
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	207,581
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	333,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stock on hand here	40,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,241,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	1,109,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	621,000
Exports, same time last year	593,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,786
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	312,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	254,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—Low grades of State and Western Flour have been in moderate request, and State brands have been quoted stronger. Other grades have been very slow of sale, and irregular in price. Sales have been reported of 8,900 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 25; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 80@$7 30; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 30@$7 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 80@$7 30 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 75@$6 25
Extra State	6 80@ 7 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 50@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 80@ 7 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 30@11 25
Extra Genesee	7 75@11 25
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	8 85@13 50

Southern Flour is quiet and irregular; sales have been reported since our last of 370 bbls., at $6 45@$7 10 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 10@$14 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues in limited demand at $5@$8 75, as extremes, for very poor to choice old, and $9@$11 for new extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales of 250 sacks. Rye Flour is inactive and depressed at $5 25@$7 60 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 325 bbls. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand at $4 25@$5 25 for Western; $4 70@$4 85 for Jersey; and $5 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in good request at $3 85@$4 35 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in rather better demand, chiefly for export, at a shade firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 56,500 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 20; No. 1 Spring at $1 70, in store; No. 2 Spring at $1 57@$1 62, in store and delivered; and White California at $2 10 ₱ bushel. Corn has been quoted stronger in price, on a fair inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 63,000 bushels, at 94c.@96½c. for New Mixed Western; $1 06@$1 10 (nominally) for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 88c.@$1 for New White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ₱ bushel. Rye rules dull at $1 50 for Western. Barley is inactive at former rates. Barley Malt is in demand at $2 10@$2 20 ₱ bushel. Oats have been more active, but depressed in price; sales have been reported since our last of 76,000 bushels Western at 75c., in store, 75½c.@76c., from depot, and 76½c.@77c., afloat, ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been rather quiet at 80c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is in moderate request at $1@$1 25 for short and long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive and rather heavy, including American at 6c.@15c. for new, and 5c.@8c. for old, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Eastern, common to prime, 6c.@8c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Michigan, 8c.@12c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@8c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—The receipts for the week ending to-day have been 17,108 Hides; sales, 46,800 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 1,100 Dry Buenos Ayres, 30 lbs., 21c., gold, selected; 1,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22¾ lbs., private terms; 1,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22¾ lbs., 23½c., gold, selected; 200 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, to arrive, 10 lbs., 25c., gold, selected; 4,350 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 22¾ lbs., 22½c., gold, selected; 2,250 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 20¾ lbs., 22½c., gold, selected; 1,500 Dry Montevideo, seconds, to arrive, 22 lbs., 20½c., gold, as they run; 350 Dry Montevideo, Kips, to arrive, 12 lbs., private terms; 5,450 Dry Corrientes, 22 @22½ lbs., 20@20½c., gold, as they run; 7,700 Dry California, to arrive, 22@23½ lbs., 21½c.@22c., gold, selected; 2,200 Dry Matamoras, 23 lbs., 18½c., as they run; 800 Dry West India, 18@21 lbs., 20c., currency, as they run; 5,100 Dry Texas, 23@25 lbs., 23c.@24c., currency, as they run; 800 Dry Texas Kips, 12 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry New-Orleans, 16 lbs., 24c., currency, as they run; 450 Dry Salted New-Orleans, 25 lbs., 20½c., currency, as they run; 3,750 Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive via Europe, 40@45 lbs., 12½c.@12¾c., gold, selected; 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 50 lbs., 12½c., gold, selected; 500 Wet Salted Texas, 50 lbs., 12½c., currency, selected; 5,800 City Slaughters, 70@80 lbs., 12c.@12½c., currency, selected. The stock of Hides on hand is 18,000, (same time last year, 151,700.) as follows: 10,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, 3,000 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 4,700 Dry and Dry Salted Texas.

LEATHER—Sole has been in request and held firmly, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22½c.; Hemlock, in the rough, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 40c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@24c., cash, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in very moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 42c.@60c.; Cuba at 30c.@45c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@80c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet since our last, including Spirits Turpentine at 52c.@53½c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $4 25@$4 50; Resin at $2 50@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request, including Crude Whale at $1 12½@$1 15; Bleached Whale at $1 18@$1 25; Crude Sperm at $1 80@$1 85; Unbleached Sperm at $2@$2 10; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 70; Red Oil at 87c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1 01; Olive, $1 87½@$1 90 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been rather more sought after at 19½c.@20½c. for Crude in bulk; 24c.@24½c. for Crude in bbls., and 32½c.@36c. for Refined in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 830 bbls., in lots, at $29 75@$30, for New Mess; $28 75@$29 25 for Old Mess; $27 75@$29 25 for Prime Mess; $24 25@$25 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,000 bbls. New Mess, February, March and April delivery, sellers' options, at $29 75@$30 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been more active at 13c.@13½c. for Western, and 14c.@14½c. for City ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in demand and firm. Sales equal to 300 packages, at 14c.@17c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has been in better request at firmer rates. Sales 700 boxes, including Cumberlands, part at 14½c.@15c., and Short Rib at 15½c.@16c. ₱ lb. Lard is in good demand and higher. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 tierces and bbls. at 18½c.@19½c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 19½c.@19½c. for City, and 19½c.@20c. for good to choice Western Steam, ₱ lb. Also, 3,250 tcs. prime Steam, February, March and May delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, at 19½c.@20c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $13@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef: sales have been reported of 190 bbls. Tierce Beef is in fair request, including New Prime Mess at $27@$31, and Indian Mess at $32@$36 50 ₱ tierce; sales 250 tierces. Beef Hams are quiet at $30@$35 ₱ bbl.; sales 175 bbls. Butter and Cheese continue in demand at uniform prices. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung Sussex and Orange County dairies firkins, ₱ lb	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ₱ lb	41 @43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	38 @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₱ lb	45 @47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₱ lb	41 @43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₱ lb	41 @43
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₱ lb	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₱ lb	28 @31
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	33 @35
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	32 @35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₱ lb	28 @30
Common Western, ₱ lb	25 @27

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb	19½@21
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb	18 @19
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb	18 @19
Farm dairies, fair to good	16 @17
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @13

SUGARS—Have been salable and steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 570 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@13½c., and 335 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been quiet at 13½c.@15½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 81,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12½c.; also 53,000 lbs. Stearine at 16½c.@18½c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 11½c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and heavy at $1 02@$1 03 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 750 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₱ bbl.; 35,000 bushels Corn and Wheat at 7d.@7½d. ₱ bushel; 1,000 tierces Beef at 5s. ₱ tierce, and 500 boxes Bacon at 30s. ₱ ton. For London, 200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For Queenstown and orders, a bark, with 3,000 quarters Grain at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Tholer, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Edgard, M. Guidon, M. Hamilton, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Stoddart, Polk, Ringgold, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Annie Ward and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—KATE KEARNEY. Evening—ERNANI and IXION. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
L'ŒIL CREVÉ. Characters by Mme. Rose-Bell, Mlle. Desclauzas, Messrs. Carrier, Gabel, Beckers, Geno., Petit, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
REVOLUTION IN SPAIN, LOVE IN A TUB, &c. By a powerful cast.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK.
3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.
FANCY DRESS ICE CARNIVAL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
BALL OF THE CERCLE FRANÇAIS DE L'HARMONIE.

LYRIC HALL.
No. 725 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
LECTURE BY REV. NOAH H. SCHENCK, D. D. Subject: "The Lift and Push of our Social Powers."

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is asserted in Paris that the President of the Provisional Government in Crete has escaped from Candia and is on his way to this country. On his arrival he will endeavor to raise money and purchase iron-clads to renew the struggle for Cretan independence.

Mr. Burlingame, of the Chinese Embassy, yesterday had an interview with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Spanish Government has authorized Cuba to send eighteen representatives to the Constituent Cortes, and the Island of Porto Rico eleven.

The Duke of Saldanha, who was asked to form a new Cabinet for Portugal, has declined to do so, and the old Ministers continue in office.

CONGRESS.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, yesterday, the Senate took up the Air Line Railroad bill. Mr. Whyte made a lengthy speech in opposition to it, at the conclusion of which the Senate went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Schenck introduced a bill defining the manner in which interest on United States bonds shall be paid. It provides that all interest shall be paid in coin or its equivalent, except where the obligation stipulates that it may be paid in lawful currency. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Farnsworth reported from the Post Office Committee a bill to regulate the franking privilege. It requires all persons at present entitled to this privilege to attach their autograph to all matter sent, and prohibit them from receiving mail matter free of charge. Mr. Washburne asked to submit a substitute repealing entirely all laws granting the franking privilege to any person whatsoever. Mr. Farnsworth declined to accept the substitute, alleging, as a reason, that it could not possibly pass. After debate, the section prohibiting persons receiving mail matter free was stricken out, and the remainder of the bill was agreed to. A bill was passed relieving from their political disabilities a number of persons in the Southern States. A number of pension bills, reported from the committee, were disposed of. A resolution was adopted instructing a select committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to provide for the taking of the ninth census. Debate upon the bill to grant lands and the right of way to the Denver Pacific Railway was taken up, and Mr. Covode spoke at length, explaining the bill and advocating its passage. Mr. Van Trump opposed it, and at the conclusion of his remarks the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

In the State Legislature, yesterday, but little work was done. The formal announcement of the election of Reuben E. Fenton as United States Senator was made. The Assembly, in Committee of the Whole, passed Mr. Murphy's bill, in relation to the erection of a soldiers' monument in the Central Park, to a third reading by unanimous consent. The bill authorizes the Board of Supervisors of the City to appropriate a sum not exceeding $20,000 for the work. It is said that the Committees will be announced by Speaker Younglove to-day.

Gov. Brownlow of Tennessee, is about to organize and arm two thousand militia for the suppression of the Kuklux. This force will be organized by companies and sent to those counties in West and Middle Tennessee where Kuklux murders have been most common. Martial law will be proclaimed in those districts occupied by the militia.

Gen. Buchanan has written a letter denying certain statements made by Gov. Warmoth, of Louisiana, to the effect that he (Gen. Buchanan) was not in full sympathy with the loyal people of New-Orleans during the threatened riots at the November elections. The General refers to his acts for his defence, and says but for the course he pursued, Gov. Warmoth and other leading Republicans would have fallen victims to rebel wrath.

A farmer named George Woodel, living in a remote part of the town of Claremont, N. H., was most savagely murdered while at supper in his own house on Monday evening, by his nephew, named William N. Kenney, without, it is said, the slightest provocation and with no apparent motive. Kenney stabbed Woodel with a knife three times, and after he fell dead seized an ax and inflicted four more terrible wounds upon the body. Kenney then attacked Mrs. Woodel with the ax and cut her head shockingly. She somehow managed to escape, and, with her babe, hurried to her husband's father's house, near by, and gave the alarm. Kenney escaped without coat or hat and is now at large. He is about twenty-three years old.

It is reported that the sum asked by the new Spanish Government for the Island of Cuba is about twenty-five millions in gold. The letter received by the President from Senator Hale, at Madrid, it is said, states that overtures were made to him by the Spanish Government for the sale of the island to the United States.

The New-Hampshire Democratic Convention was held, yesterday, at Concord. John Bedell, of Bath, was nominated for Governor, and Gen. M. T. Donohue for Railroad Commissioner. The resolutions adopted declare adhesion to the Constitution, and support the proposition to tax the United States bonds.

A horse distemper is prevailing in the vicinity of Springfield, Mass., as well as in other parts of New-England.

The Newark (N. J.) *Courier* says the famous Pike meadow-diking project has been abandoned, the contractor receiving $400,000 to relinquish the contract.

Most of the business portion of the town of Angelica, Allegheny County, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The dwelling-house of Ira Way was also burned, together with all its contents. The loss is estimated at $16,000.

A bill has been introduced in the Missouri Legislature against prize-fighting, prescribing a severe penalty to the principals, seconds, and spectators.

The trial of Mrs. Twitchell, for the murder of her mother in Philadelphia, commenced yesterday. Five jurors were impaneled, and the Court adjourned.

The State Military Association met yesterday at Steinway Hall for the second day's session, and sat until 6 o'clock. The Treasurer's report showed that $687 50 was on hand. A committee on nominations reported a list of officers for the coming year, which was accepted. It was decided that the next session should sit at Albany. A number of resolutions were passed, among which was one postponing the presentation of guidons and medals until next year, except to the Seventy-fourth Regiment. In the evening an oration was delivered by Rev. Mr. Gallagher, of Brooklyn, and the guidon to the Seventy-fourth Regiment was presented.

The amount realized yesterday for the dramatic fund at the sale of seats for the opening night at Brougham's Theatre was about $2,000.

The New-York Board of Education held a meeting last evening. The Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward asked for an appropriation of $55,000 for the purchase of building lots in Fifth-street, between First and Second avenues, for the erection of a school edifice. The various standing Committees for the year were announced by the Chair, after which the Board adjourned.

Cotton was more active and firmer yesterday, but closed tamely. Breadstuffs and Provisions were rather more freely dealt in. State Flour, Spring Wheat, Corn, Pork, Lard and Hogs were dearer; Oats cheaper. Groceries in moderate demand. The Freight market was steady, with rather more doing.

Schemes of Plunder.

If our national legislators would but serve the country with half the zeal they expend upon railway subsidies and other plans for plundering the Government, the sessional prospect would be more satisfactory than it is. We might then hope for systematic and large retrenchment, for taxation readjusted and reduced, for a practical solution of the financial problem, and an early settlement of the difficulties which retard the completion of reconstruction. At present the chance of realizing these objects is slim indeed. They are talked about, but that is all. And the energy of members is devoted to measures concocted in the interest of favored classes, as tariff or copper tax bills, or to projects designed to appropriate what is left of the public domain, and to add to the burdens of the Government while squandering the resources on which it relies.

The donation of lands to railroad companies as a means of developing remote sections of the country, may have been justifiable in the beginning. Without some such system, perhaps, the iron network which covers some of the Western States had been impossible. But the system has been so flagrantly abused—land grants have been made so lavishly, and so entirely in the interest of lobbyists and speculators—that it has become simply intolerable. The best portions of the public lands have passed into the hands of corporations, which, while imperfectly fulfilling their part of the bargain, have reaped enormous profits at the expense of the people. In several instances, the lands are locked up in the name of companies having only a technical existence; the charters being held for sale, and the work which Congress was asked to aid remaining untouched. In other cases, the grants have been so far in excess of the cost of the roads to be constructed, that the shareholders have acquired the property without the expenditure of a dollar of their own, and still have fortunes in the shape of unsold lands. The result of this system has been to obstruct actual settlement, to create vast land monopolies, and to build up a power which demoralizes and threatens almost to control political affairs.

The position was rendered infinitely worse when Congress so far succumbed to corrupt combinations and influences as to become the financial indorser of enterprises already munificently endowed with land. As though the war debt were not sufficient to tax the strength and patience of the country, we have seen enormous amounts of Government bonds issued on the pretence of aiding the construction of railroads whose land grants, at a very moderate valuation, represent more than the total cost. The case, so far as these roads are concerned, stands thus: The proceeds of Government bonds more than cover the entire cost, notwithstanding which they rank only as a second mortgage; the proceeds of first mortgage bonds issued by the companies being so much clear gain to the stockholders, who—if the experience of the Illinois Central is of any value—have a mine of wealth in the territory given them by the Government. Subsidies so extravagant do not admit of defence. They are evidence of extreme folly or shameless corruption on the part of those who sanctioned them; either interpretation being rendered yet worse by recent official revelations as to the character of much of the work so munificently provided for. It appears not improbable that the country will hereafter witness the spectacle of giant corporations, made rich and powerful by the injudicious bounty of Congress, and using their riches and power to taint the legislation of the country at its source.

For still these cormorants cry for more. Not satisfied with subsidies which, in their extravagance, are without a parallel, they demand further consideration in divers forms. Initiatory steps have been taken, moreover, to secure the multiplication of projects, each of which expects to receive quite as much as has been wasted upon its predecessors. The reckless liberality of the Government is made a pretext for endowing other roads. Here and there we discover mock virtue taking the form of modified propositions for help, and offering the security of a first instead of a second mortgage upon the roads to be constructed. But the nature of all these schemes is the same. They are attempts to obtain possession of more territory, and to augment the liabilities of the Government. On both grounds we trust that they will fail. We would not have another acre alienated from the people, to whom it belongs, for the benefit of any railroad enterprise whatever. And assuredly we would not sanction the assumption of a single fresh liability, whether it be classed as a first or second mortgage on works to be built, directly or indirectly, with the people's money.

The schemes are not confined to railroads. There are various other methods of squandering means which the country is in no condition to donate or even to loan. The Sutro Tunnel is a specimen of the latter class; a project gotten up under the pretence of promoting silver mining, but so obviously speculative and worthless that to us it seems not many degrees removed from a swindle. With all these affairs, Congress can honestly deal only in one way. Whether it regard the prudence or the justice of the policy involved in the claims presented, it is bound to refuse compliance with them, and to pronounce that refusal with an emphasis that shall leave no room to doubt the purpose of its decision.

The Government and the Telegraph,—Public and Private Control Compared.

A very strenuous effort has been made, by those who urge the Government to enter into the business of Telegraphing, to convince the public that the service would be much more economical than it is at present, and that telegraphing could thus be made much cheaper, and more accessible to the great mass of the people. Assertions to this effect have been made in Congress and elsewhere, and the example of European nations has been cited in support of them.

The matter is worth inquiry. The statistics of telegraphs constructed and operated under governmental control, as compared with those constructed and operated under private control, are as follows:

Under Government Control.

Name of Country.	No. of Offices.	No. of Messages Sent.	Population.	Proportion of Offices to Population.
Austria	851	2,507,472	39,411,309	1 to 46,311
Belgium	356	1,128,005	4,984,451	1 to 14,000
Bavaria	..	......	4,541,556	.....
Denmark	89	308,150	2,468,713	1 to 27.000
France	1,209	2,507,472	38,302,625	1 to 31,600
Italy	529	1,760.889	25,925,717	1 to 49,000
Norway	73	269,375	1,433,488	1 to 19,000
Prussia	538	1,964,003	17,739,913	1 to 33,000
Russia	308	838,653	68 224,832	1 to 221,000
Switzerland	252	668,916	2,510.494	1 to 10,000
Spain	142	533,376	16,302,625	1 to 109,000
Totals	4,347	12,486,311		

Under Private Control.

Name of Country.	No. of Offices.	No. of Messages Sent.	Population.	Proportion of offices to Population.
G't Britain & Ireland	2,151	5,781,189	29,591,009	1 to 13,714
Dominion of Canada	382	578,219	3,976,224	1 to 10,400
U. States	4,126	12,386,952	31,148,047	1 to 7,549
Totals	6,659	18,741,360		

That is, in Continental Europe, where the telegraphs were built and are operated by Government, there are but 4,347 offices for a population of over 250,000,000; while in Great Britain, the United States, and the Dominion of Canada, where telegraphy has been left to private enterprise and has been untrammeled by governmental interference, by monopoly or restriction, there are 6,659 offices to a population of 64,000,000. While the number of telegrams transmitted in Continental Europe was only 12,486,311 in one year, there were sent in the three countries where telegraphy is free from governmental intermeddling and repression, 18,741,360. While the average cost of telegrams in Europe was 81⅛ cents, in the three countries where the people were let alone and suffered to manage the business themselves, it averaged only 51 cents.

The expenses of our Post Office Department, (which Mr. Washburne proposes shall do the telegraphing for the people of the United States,) exceed its income by over six millions of dollars. That concern cannot guess within one hundred millions the number of letters it transmits per annum. It helplessly sends over 4,500,000 letters to the Dead Letter Office every year. It has no more than forty-six free-delivery offices, in a total of 29,387 post offices, in the United States. It is a political machine from top to bottom, liable to change and reconstruction after every Presidential election, and subject to partisan service previous to and during every election.

But let us look for a moment at the interest which the publishers and readers of daily newspapers have in the change proposed.

In the year 1867 the Western Union Telegraph Company delivered to the Press of the country 294,503,630 words of news, at a cost of three and a half cents for a message of twenty words, or one and seven-tenths of a mill per word. This service was principally performed at very late hours of the night. That it was well done, that it was zealously done, every manager of every important morning paper in the country can truthfully testify. The Superintendents and operators of the main receiving and distributing offices of the Company were in sympathy and accord with the Press. The interests of both were identical and reciprocal. Patience and courtesy marked the intercourse of the Company's agents with the representatives of the newspapers. Nothing on this score was left to be desired. In a word, the service of the Press by the Western Union Telegraph Company, its painstaking, its industry, its liberality, its disposition to oblige, were perfect. A change of this service from the Company, or another organization like it, to the Government, must be a change for the worse. There can be no doubt about this. The clerks of the telegraphic branch of the Post Office Department would surely partake of the spirit that characterizes nearly all American governmental employes. They would be indifferent, unsympathetic, generally supercilious, disposed to shirk work, and would do no more and no better than was necessary to retain themselves in place. Beyond that they would subside into mere office-holding. Their responsibility would be to their departmental chiefs. It would not be possible for these to be animated by a constant desire to earn profits, for they would not have a shareholder's interest in earning profits. Therefore all that impelling motive to satisfy the public, which is essential to the growth and profitableness of a business, would be wanting to the bureaucratic managers of the Government Telegraph, and would be found wanting in their subordinates. The service of the Press would inevitably fall off in zeal and vigor, less news would be published, and the interest which the great papers now have for their readers would be impaired.

The consideration of economy connected with the proposed assumption by Government of the Telegraph business, possesses even more interest for the newspaper Press than the quality of service the change would bring. The 14,725,181 telegrams furnished to the Press of the United States by the Western Union Telegraph Company in one year cost only $521,509. It is a striking and very suggestive fact that this quantity of news is *greater than the entire telegraphic correspondence of all Continental Europe*, from which the paternal Governments therein charge and receive $11,597,632 a year. The following table will show a warning contrast in this respect between the European system of control by the State and the American system of private management. The number of messages delivered to the Press is obtained for this comparison by dividing the total number of words furnished to the Press by 20, the standard in Europe:

Statement Showing the Average Cost of Telegrams in Continental Europe and the Average Cost of Press Telegrams in the United States, with Total Amount of each per annum:

Total number of messages transmitted in Continental Europe for the year 1866 12,902,538	Total number of messages furnished to the newspapers of the U. States for 1866 14,725,181
Gross receipts for the above..$11,597,632 71	Gross receipts for the above...$521,509
Average cost of telegrams in Continental Europe. 81 cents.	Average cost of Press telegrams in the United States..........3½ cents.

This exhibit shows the economical results of leaving the Press and the Telegraph perfectly free. It also shows the repressive and wasteful effects of Governmental interference with the business of the people. The collection and transmission of news by telegraph is one of the greatest benefits Americans enjoy. Negatively, they owe it to the fact that the Government has hitherto wholly let the Telegraph alone, and has minded its business of political administration. Positively, they are indebted for it to the combined enterprise and public spirit of the Press and the Western Union Telegraph Company, the latter transmitting the reports gathered by the former at a price which barely covers the cost of the labor employed, and which leaves nothing to repair wear and tear of lines or to pay interest on the investments to construct them. This system is the best in the world for the Press and the public. There is nothing like it in Europe, and there never will be anything like it there until Europe is democratized. Consider the immense machinery which the Western Union Company already has in harmonious and precise motion all over the United States. It possesses:

3,331 telegraph offices,
50,760 miles of line,
97,416 miles of wire,
265 submarine cables,
6,389 skilled employes.

The publishers of newspapers should, in the interest of their readers, cling to their present telegraphic news system tenaciously, and should regard with jealousy and oppose with vigor every movement of the Government in the direction either of a control of the general business of telegraphing, or an incorporation of it into any department of its civil or military administration. It is impossible for the Government to perform a service or to manufacture a product as cheaply as individuals or corporations can. If it should, by its interference, break down the existing admirable system of obtaining telegraphic news at low rates, it would be compelled to raise the rates, or to present to Congress and the people the annual deficit of income as compared with expenditure which now characterizes the service of the Post Office Department. Fluctuations of rates, and, in the end, permanently higher rates, would inevitably be the consequence.

Mr. Washburne's bill to annex the telegraph to the Post Office provides for a general tariff of one cent per word for telegrams, with an additional charge of three cents for postage and two cents for delivery, and stipulates that a reduction upon Press reports shall be made of not more than fifty per cent. *This rate would increase the average cost of news to the Press of the United States more than three hundred per cent.*, and would compel the newspapers to pay an extra tax of a million dollars a year for the privileges they now enjoy. As a matter of course, whatever increases the cost of newspapers to those who *make* them, increases their cost in a corresponding ratio to those who *read* them. The operation of the proposed change, therefore, upon the Press and through it upon the great mass of the reading public, would be exceedingly injurious, and we feel warranted in calling upon the Press of the country to expose and resist it.

A Bad Heresy.

Patriotism is a very good thing in its place, but such love of country as Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, showed in the House on Tuesday is of a very dangerous character. He objected to the printing of Commissioner Wells' report, because it represents that, while wealth is accumulating more rapidly than in any other land or age, the poor are steadily growing poorer, and the rich richer; that there is a wide yawning gulf between poverty and wealth, which is ever widening, and that the laboring man and his family cannot live so well on his earnings now as they could in 1860. And the gentleman added that, if this were so, "then the country is on an eve of aristocracy and of a social condition such as the world has never seen." Yet he did not contradict the terrible facts of the report—nor could he do so. His objection was to the conclusions drawn from them by the Commissioner, and his opposition to printing the report was that it would throw discredit upon the country, and upon Congress.

This is very much like a physician's refusing to warn a man who is threatened with severe illness because it would show the man to have been careless and his medical adviser not altogether wise. It would be simply continuing and perpetuating the maltreatment.

There can be no doubt that, since the necessities of the war enabled men of strong executive ability and sagacity to accumulate huge fortunes, the tendency of capital has been, as it always will be when it has a chance, to concentrate, to agglomerate, to gather more and more largely together, like rolling snow. Nor can it be denied that the abnormal condition of commerce and manufactures, and particularly the loose and expansive nature of our circulating medium—all necessary consequences of evil times—have disturbed the regular workings of labor and production, have inflated prices, and by making it harder for persons of limited means to get on, have tended to "make the poor poorer." And why should we ignore the fact? To assert that a nation which has spent millions of property, millions of money and hundreds of thousands of lives is as rich as before, is supreme nonsense. We are as a nation *poorer*, and must bravely look the fact in the face.

The tendency to a concentration of riches and an increase of poverty is no less true than portentous of trouble ahead. Let us take the unwelcome fact home and study it. Let us not stop to criminate each other as to whose fault it is, but calmly look for the remedy. Does it bear hard upon Congress? Let Congressmen be doubly anxious to retrieve past errors, to unite in measures of judicious economy in public expenditure, to provide a way for the funding of our huge debt at lower interest rates, to raise our currency toward the value expressed upon its face. Let them learn not to pass demagogic and meaningless laws, attempting to regulate the relations between capital and labor, not to tax the whole country by high import duties and tariffs for the benefit of single sections of the land. Let them take a new start in their modes of legislation, working less under the pressure of "influence," more after the guidance of independent reason.

Congress can not be blamed for the whole evil under which we labor; on the contrary, it has done much that is eminently praiseworthy. But let its members not shirk their share of responsibility. Above all let them not ignore unpleasant facts nor think of keeping them from the country. The worse things are, the more we all ought to know about them.

The report was ordered printed, but Mr. Kelley's attempt to smother it was of such decided and rank heresy to all the traditions and necessities of our national life, our commonwealth, that we cannot forbear an earnest protest against his doctrines.

The Purchase of St. Thomas.

The *Post*, in arguing against the ratification of the treaty for the purchase of St. Thoms, asks:

> "But what do we want with St. Thomas? If we were still in the days of sailing ships we might need a naval station; but men-of-war are now propelled by steam, and need not look for a windward harbor."

It is perfectly true that "men-of-war are now propelled by steam;" but men-of-war on ordinary cruising duty do not, or, at least, *ought* not to be propelled, except in case of exigency, by steam, but by sails. In the House discussion on the navy, the other day, this point was brought out very strongly, it being urged that "the vessels of other nations when on watch duty or cruising duty move under sails," and that ours should do the same. Accordingly, whatever advantages St. Thomas possessed as a naval station "in the days of sailing ships," it possesses to a considerable extent, now, in *time of peace*.

In time of war, the advantages of having a naval and coaling station in that region are obvious. And, in fact, these advantages have been so strongly presented by Admiral Porter and other distinguished officers of the navy, that we need hardly recall them. It may be added, however, that our new screw navy is unfortunately so constructed as to have very limited coal-carrying powers; and, when good authority assures us that the fastest ship in the navy has *no* sailing power, and only capacity in her bunkers for about eight days' supply of coal, the advantages of such a coaling station, even in times of peace, become apparent.

However, we trust the question will be decided simply on its merits. If St. Thomas is worth anything at all, it is clearly worth seven millions. If we *do* need a station in the Gulf, that or the Bay of Samana is undoubtedly the best that can now be had. It is a simple question of relative needs and means.

Bricklayers and Strikes.

If the National Bricklayers have labored with a mountain, they have surely brought forth a mouse. Before their late Convention at Washington, the telegraph gave out that they would "adopt measures to obviate, as far as possible, the injurious *ultimatum* of strikes." This was certainly an ambitious, and a very commendable task, grappling, as it does, with one of the chief difficulties in the great labor problem of the day.

But, what is the result? Chiefly, a "resolution," "empowering the unions to inaugurate strikes, whenever, in their opinion, occasion requires, provided they do so in conformity with the Constitution of the National Union." It was further determined that "the matter of raising funds to sustain strikes should be "left to voluntary contribution, as heretofore."

In other words, the Bricklayers' Union has "met" the great difficulty by avoiding it. Conspiracy laws relating to strikes still remain on the statute-books of most of the States, and are so likely to remain until some better road out of the strike-business is suggested. To suppose that any "Constitution of the National Bricklayers" can be set up in opposition to State laws, is simply preposterous. If this Trades' Union or any other can suggest even the rudiments of better legislation, it will be most gladly accepted. But the National Bricklayers cannot expect that such a substitute shall consist in a mere resolution that "it shall require the sanction of two-thirds of all the Unions in every city or town where more than one Union exists before any employer or employe shall be pronounced a 'scab.'"

Spring is at hand, and the best working season for building and other out-door trades will soon be upon us. Are we to have another series of "strikes," with all their train of miseries? To demand "how will you prevent them?" is very easy; as well ask for an off-hand solution of the great struggle between capital and labor. What we *do* know, however, is that mere resolutions to support strikes in given contingencies does not help the matter at all.

The New-York statute, for example, against unlawful conspiracies, declares in substance that "if two or more persons shall conspire to commit any act injurious to trade or commerce, they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." Under this statute the Courts have repeatedly held that an ordinary Trades' Union, pledged to work together against "scabs," (as their felicitous lingo has it) *is* a conspiracy. More than that, they have held very slight acts of coercion to be unlawful.

For instance, in Dawson's case, last Fall, the only "overt act" shown was the refusal of the foreman of the bricklayers in Mr. Dunham's employ, at West Farms, to "work where young Dawson worked"—because, forsooth, the latter did not belong to the Union. The jury, as will be remembered, sustained an action against this dissatisfied foreman and certain other members of the Union of the town, on this evidence. Can any slighter cause of action be conceived? It was not that they persecuted Dawson's boy, for they did not; they only threw up their own places because "the rules of the Union" made them do so.

Such, in fact, is the strictness of the laws of most States, that such a resolution as we have quoted from the Bricklayers' Convention becomes in itself, if acted upon by subordinate Unions, evidence of a conspiracy to break the laws. If it amounted to anything more than a mere calling of odious names, it becomes proof of criminality. We may conclude, therefore, that the bricklayers have not advanced far toward a solution of this most difficult problem of the labor question.

MINOR TOPICS.

We do not believe the current newspaper stories that Secretary Seward has been negotiating for the transfer of the Island of Cuba from the Spanish Government. It is possible that the question has been mooted from Madrid, but no proposition for the purchase has been seriously entertained by our Government.

Propositions to raise everybody's salary are now in order in the State Legislature. Yesterday a bill was introduced to raise the salaries of the members of the Metropolitan Fire Department, as, on the previous day, a bill had been introduced to raise the salaries of the members of the Metropolitan Police Department. In the Fire Department, the Chief Engineer is to have $5,000 per annum; district engineers, $2,000; foremen, $1,600; stokers, drivers, &c., $1,200. If our tax-paying citizens, and our hard-working classes, fail to let their voices be heard in regard to all these propositions to raise the salaries of everybody who is paid from the public purse, they will next year find themselves groaning under burdens that will almost take away their power to groan.

Something at least has been done to remedy the *franking* scandal. The House yesterday passed Mr. Farnsworth's bill prohibiting members of Congress and others entitled to the franking privilege from exercising said privilege otherwise than by his or her written autograph signature upon the matter franked. This does away with the business of stamping franks by machinery, which has recently been indulged in to such a large extent. We cannot doubt that the Senate will act favorably on this bill, and we are quite certain Mr. Johnson will not veto it.

Senator Wilson introduced an important bill yesterday for regulating the higher grades of the army. It provides for one full General, three Lieutenant-Generals, and nine Major-Generals, and abolishes entirely the rank of Brigadier-General. There is no doubt that the present law is unsatisfactory, and will be still more so when Grant resigns his office of General. We have not had time to examine the new bill fully; but we are inclined to approve it at first glance. We suppose that under its provisions Sherman would be raised to the Generalship, and the three Lieutenant-Generals would be Sheridan, Thomas and Meade.

There is a bill before the State Legislature to punish by fine any person convicted of defrauding in the weight of coal, and to appoint inspectors of coal, with large salaries. The point of this bill is, of course, in its tail,—in that part of it which provides nice places for coal inspectors. Most certainly we are in favor of punishing persons who swindle in coal, but we have laws on that subject now, and functionaries who ought to see to their enforcement. If we are to have special inspectors in regard to coal, we ought also to have special inspectors in regard to all other articles of measurement and sale that are in common use. By adopting this plan, one-half the able-bodied men in the State might be furnished with real nice offices which the other half would constantly be trying to get into.

It is whispered in certain official quarters that one of the men now in custody, upon the charge of murdering Mr. Rogers, is *known* by the authorities to be the culprit—that the most conclusive evidence against him is in possession of those who pretend to be still in the dark concerning this extraordinary mystery. Can it be possible that any one is so wicked as to shield the criminal, whoever he may be, from the just judgment of the law?

The people have been looking for Congress to take some step in the way of reducing the Regular Army; but we have heard nothing on the subject lately, except that Senator Wilson is preparing a bill in regard to it. There are such perfect quiet and order in the Southern States now that but few troops are needed there, and the hostilities against the Indians have got to a point at which but a small force is needed on the Plains. There could be no easier or better way of retrenching the public expenditures a few millions than by cutting down the Regular Army to one-half its present strength.

We concur with the *Tribune* in thinking that now the Blaisdell and Eckel whisky case is nearly ended, attention should be given to the "revenue officers" of the district in which the frauds are alleged to have been perpetrated. Those frauds were impossible without the connivance of these officers; and the evidence submitted on this trial shows clearly that this connivance was secured. That the officers in question should instantly be dismissed is a matter of course. But this is by no means all. They should be indicted, tried, and punished for their violations of the law. Revenue officers *have* been sent to State Prison and are there yet, for offences less flagrant and scandalous than those which are proved to have been perpetrated in this case. There can be no difficulty in getting hold of the right men or in putting them upon trial. The Blaisdell case has made the process easy. Will the District-Attorney give his attention to this feature of the case as promptly as possible?

The President has withdrawn his nomination of Perry Fuller for Collector of the Port of New-Orleans, and sent in the name of Wm. H. Weisner. The President also nominated Cols. Buchanan and Gillem to be Brigadier-Generals in the Regular Army, in place of Gen. Hooker, retired, and Gen. Rousseau, deceased. He sent in a number of other important nominations.

We copied from the Washington correspondence of the Worcester *Spy* a day or two since a paragraph stating that "last Summer thousands of copies of the New-York *Tribune*, containing a prospectus of that journal, were sent off from this city, under the frank of a distinguished member of the House," asking, at the same time, what the *Tribune* called this statement. The *Tribune* replies that it "calls it *lying*,"—which is perfectly satisfactory if true: whether it is the true name for the statement or not, is a matter which concerns mainly the *Spy's* correspondent who made it. It ought not to have been made without some evidence of its truth, at all events.

The estimate of 2,500,000 bales of Cotton (say 875,000,000 pounds) as the aggregate of last year's Southern crop is a very encouraging one for general trade during this year. At an average of twenty-five cents, the South will have cleared, after paying all expenses of transportation, commission sales and so on, about seventy millions of dollars. And this will be pretty much intact as new capital, for the South bought very little grain last year, raising nearly all she needed. Good sense in "accepting the situation" and a hearty setting to work in developing the superb resources of our Southern country will not fail, if opportunity be given, to redeem it from its misery and misfortune in a few years.

It is true, after all, that the young Marquis of Bute, who recently came of age and into the possession of fifteen hundred thousand dollars of annual income, has become a convert to the Church of Rome—or as the English Protestant papers always put it, "a pervert," without further indication of the creed to which the religious emigrant has given his adhesion. This is a great triumph for the Roman Church, and will be seized upon in many quarters as an unanswerable proof of the existence of Mr. Disraeli's celebrated "conspiracy." The success of Roman Catholic proselytism among the very highest classes of English society has long been remarkable, but the present *coup* is simply gigantic. It more than compensates for the Protestant triumph some ten years ago, when the ancient Earldom of Shrewsbury, and the vast possessions of the Talbots, a family long one of the mainstays of the Roman Church in England, were gained by a Protestant claimant.

One efficient cause of carefulness in English railway management is the very general prosecution of Companies by passengers suffering from accidents. In the year 1867, the railway companies of the United Kingdom paid $1,786,995 gold, as compensation for personal injury, amounting to more than $4,750 a day. This was the largest sum ever paid in any one year, in this way. And yet the average of casualties was really less in that year than in any foregoing-statistics for 1867, showing one passenger in eight and a half millions killed, while those for the five years immediately preceding, show an average of one killed in every seven millions. This increase of compensation and decrease of casualty do not occur in the same year without reason; and if our people were as prompt and energetic in reclamations for damages after railway accidents as their British cousins, we should see a corresponding diminution of railroad murders.

The Loew Bridge has disappeared, and, bad as it was, it at least proved the necessity of providing some means of crossing Broadway in its most crowded parts in muddy and sloppy weather. There ought to be ingenuity enough in this City, one would think, to devise a light convenient structure which would accomplish this object without being in the way of anybody or very seriously offending anybody's taste by its hideousness. Cannot the Common Council devise some way of getting a feasible plan for something of the kind from skilled and competent persons.

Half the pleasure of a drive through the Central Park is marred by the danger and difficulty of getting there by way of Fifth-avenue. The street is either clogged by stacks of building material, or else, where the carriage-way happens to be clear, the chances are that its entire width is taken up by three or four heavy builders' carts, whose drivers keep abreast of each other, that they may conveniently indulge their desire for conversation. This condition of the only avenue which remains to those of our citizens who prefer to ride in their own vehicles rather than in the public cars, ought not to be tolerated. Builders ought to be required to keep all their heaps of dirt, bricks, and timber, *within* the enclosure of the house they are constructing, not only on Fifth-avenue, but also on every other street. And on every thoroughfare, crowded as Fifth-avenue is each bright afternoon, all vehicles should be required to "keep in line"—keeping to the right both in going and returning. Cannot the Central Park Commissioners come to some arrangement with the Police, which shall ensure a fair degree of comfort, regularity, and good order?

OBITUARY.

Mr. Elbert Perce.

Mr. Elbert Perce, for several years connected with the educational department of Messrs. Charles Scribner & Co.'s publishing house, died at his residence in Brooklyn on Monday night, after a week's illness, from an attack of pneumonia. Mr. Perce was born in this City Aug. 17, 1831, and has always resided here, with the exception of a few years spent in Buffalo. He was a gentleman of unusual literary ability, and of a decidedly active and ingenious mind. In 1851 he published, through Charles Scribner, *Gulliver Joi*, and, shortly afterward, *Old Carl, the Cooper, and his Wonderful Book*. Each of these works displayed marked originality, and they enjoyed quite a wide popularity. Mr. Perce followed them with several translations from the Swedish of Mrs. Carlen, which also had a large sale. Still later he compiled a large 8vo, which Mason Brothers published, entitled *The Battle Roll*, and giving statistics of all the notable battles ever fought. Had he lived, it was his intention to have compiled a supplement to this volume, embracing the battles of the rebellion and of the Prussian war, &c., &c. Mr. Perce was best known, however, by the very ingenious but simple Magnetic Terrestrial Globe which bears his name. Exceedingly modest and unobtrusive in his deportment, the simplicity and sincerity of his character made all those who knew him his firmly attached friends, and his numerous acquaintances will sympathize deeply with his family in their great loss.

Mr. Gerard C. Quick.

The death is announced of Mr. Gerard C. Quick, who died suddenly yesterday morning in this City. The deceased gentleman had for thirty-two years been identified with public amusements. During the Paris Exhibition of 1865, he was manager of the equestrian enterprise which was conducted by Americans in the French metropolis. While abroad he was attacked with paralysis, and he succumbed yesterday to a second stroke of the same disease. Mr. Quick had numerous friends in this country and in Europe, and they, bearing in mind his unvarying honesty and many acts of kindness, will receive the news of his demise with genuine sorrow. His remains will be removed on Friday to North Salem.

Art Items.

The fire at the Derby Athenæum was an unfortunate event in more respects than the mere loss of property it involved. Pictures are things that can rarely be replaced, even when the artists who painted them are living. If replaced, the replicate seldom possesses the clearness and energy of the original. Rothermel's picture of a "Reception at the White House," during the Presidency of Lincoln, which was utterly destroyed on Tuesday night, has been the labor of years. It was intended for presentation to Gen. Grant on the forthcoming occasion of his inauguration. It was a mass of portraits, admirably grouped, representing the brain and active spirit of the Republic in its most trying crisis. The portraits were not bagged from photographs, but were absolute studies from life, obtained at great cost of time and labor. Only three days ago Rev. H. W. Beecher sat for his portrait and left his written commendation as a token of the artist's success. It is almost impossible to replace such a work. Indeed, many of the personages introduced in it are now deceased. The $25,000 at which it was valued was the smallest part of the loss. Weir's admirable work, called the "Forging of the Shaft," was also destroyed. This was valued at $6,000, and was a prominent feature in the French Exposition of 1867. It displayed rare power, combined with singular minuteness of detail. A work by the French artist, Fleury, also fell a prey to the flames. Many other paintings were, we are informed, more or less damaged. The origin of the fire is still unknown.

TELEGRAMS.

SPAIN.

Cuba Authorized to Send Representatives to the Cortes.

MADRID, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The Provisional Government has issued a decree authorizing the Island of Cuba to send eighteen delegates and the Island of Porto Rico eleven delegates to the Constituent Cortes.

Active preparations are being made for the embarkation of the additional reinforcements for Cuba. Four Generals are to go out in command of the troops.

The newly-elected Cortes will meet for business on the 11th of February.

FRANCE.

The Statements of the New Blue Book.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The French Blue Book for the year 1868 has made its appearance. The correspondence with the Government at Washington shows that cordial relations continue to be maintained between France and the United States. In reference to recent events in the Spanish Peninsula the Blue Book says France, faithful to the principles of her foreign policy and to her friendship for Spain, preserves a strict neutrality and sincerely wishes her well through the crisis. Statistics are given to show the strength of the French army, which is officially reported to number at the present time 494,000 men, of whom 115,000 are on furlough. The Blue Book also contains the dispatches and communications which were exchanged between the French and Italian Governments in regard to the evacuation of Rome by the French troops. All the attempts to make an arrangement to that end proved fruitless.

Interview Between Mr. Burlingame and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Mr. ANSON BURLINGAME, of the Chinese Embassy, had an interview to-day with the Marquis DE LA VALLETTE, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

CRETE.

Escape of the President of the Provisional Government.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The *Liberté* asserts that the President of the Cretan Provisional Government has escaped from Candia, and will go to the United States, where he will endeavor to raise a loan and purchase iron-clads with the object of making one more effort to free Candia from the dominion of the Turks.

INDIA.

Great Loss of Life by the Recent Earthquake in India.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Particulars of the earthquake, which recently occurred around the shores of the Bay of Bengal, have been received by telegraph. The loss of life was very great.

PORTUGAL.

The Old Ministry to Continue in Office.

LISBON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The Ministerial crisis has passed. The Duke of Saldanha declined to form a new Cabinet, and the old Ministry under the Marquis DE LA BANDEIRA remains in office.

TURKEY.

The Report of the Recall of the American Minister Denied.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The truth of the report that Mr. MORRIS, the American Minister to the Sublime Porte, had been recalled by his Government, is positively denied.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Report of the Defeat of the Paraguayans Confirmed.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Later advices from Rio Janeiro have been received to-day. The previous reports of the capture of Villeta and the destruction of the Paraguayan army are fully confirmed.

CUBA.

The Failure of the Banco del Comercio—Particulars of the Destruction of Bayamo.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Contrary to general expectation, the Banco del Comercio has not resumed payment, and its present condition is doubtful. Merchants who deposited in the bank are now embarrassed by the loss of their money; and it is reported through the city that several houses intimately connected in their business relations with the bank may fail, unless that institution manages to make an arrangement with its creditors. The notes of the Spanish Bank are quoted at five and a half per cent. discount. The general financial condition at present presents an inauspicious appearance. Merchants in the city complain that they are unable to make collections from the country merchants.

The *Verdad*, the new Cuban Liberal journal, makes a severe attack upon the Spanish Bank. The same paper also denounces the attempts made this week to assassinate Spanish soldiers.

The insurgents have burned the town of Datil.

Particulars of the destruction of Bayamo have been received. The inhabitants, before and after the firing of their homes, fled to the woods and Guira mountains. It is reported that the conflagration lasted three days. The *Prensa* says the rebels sacked the city before setting it on fire. Afflicting details are given of the want and suffering of the fugitive citizens in the mountainous districts, which are uninhabited and destitute of provisions.

Reports from Spanish sources state that Count VALMASEDA is advancing with his whole force upon the rebels, who have posted themselves in the mountains.

The *Diario* is informed that the rebel General, JESUS PEREZ, has offered to surrender himself and the forces under his command, provided an unconditional pardon is granted. The Spanish General at Santiago has conceded these terms, and expects PEREZ will soon give himself up.

Authentic particulars of recent events and the condition of the revolutionists from Cuban sources is wanting, and there are no means at present of confirming the news given above, which is derived largely from official dispatches.

The steamer *Maryland* arrived to-day from Baltimore.

Opening of Roberts' New Opera House at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Jan. 20.

ROBERTS' new Opera House, in this city, just completed, and in many respects the finest place of amusement in New-England, was opened this evening. LOWELL & SIMMONDS, of New-York, are the lessees for the opening season, and for the opening night, Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, the comedian, was the star, supported by an excellent company. He remains through this week, and Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS appear on Monday evening. The opera house is modeled somewhat after Pike's New-York Opera House, and the large audience assembled this evening were delighted with its appearance and arrangements.

The Trial of Mrs. Twitchell in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The trial of Mrs. TWITCHELL, charged with the murder of her mother, commenced to-day. Mrs. TWITCHELL was clad in black, her face concealed by a thick veil. An aunt attended her in Court, sitting in front of the dock and conversing with her during the morning. At times when not talking, Mrs. TWITCHELL would lean forward and rest her head upon the railing in front. The crowd of spectators was not so great as was anticipated, as it was not generally known that the case would be reached to-day. A panel of 160 jurors was called, and considerable time consumed in hearing those who wished to be excused from serving. The jury was completed this afternoon, and the examination of witnesses proceeded with. So far the evidence is but a repetition of that adduced on the trial of her husband. Dr. SHAPLEIGH, on cross-examination, was asked if the least trail of a woman's dress on the spots of blood leading from the sofa to the window from which the body was thrown would not have smeared. Witness replied it would, and that all of the spots were well formed, as though they had dropped perpendicularly, and he did not see any spots that were smeared. LEWIS testified to blood and hair on the poker—to blood on the bottom of the candlestick and door-knob. On cross-examination, the witness said it would not have been possible for a woman to have aided in beating Mrs. HILL without getting blood on her clothes, particularly if she rendered any physical assistance.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Meeting of the Democratic State Convention—Nomination of Governor.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The Democratic State Convention this afternoon nominated Gen. JOHN BEDELL, of Bath, for Governor, and Gen. M. T. DONOHUE for Railroad Commissioner, the latter by acclamation. Short resolutions were passed declaring adhesion to the Constitution and in favor of the taxation of bonds. Hon. IRA A. EASTMAN, of Concord, was the permanent chairman. On taking the chair he made the following speech:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: You will please accept my thanks for this mark of your confidence. The occasion which has brought you together is one of much interest and importance. You have met to inaugurate the first campaign since the Presidential election, and the whole country will look upon your doings and the results which your action shall produce upon the voters of our State, with solicitude. Times may change, men may change, Governments and dynasties may crumble to pieces, but the principles of right and justice are eternal, and will never change. [Applause.] And it is by those principles that I believe you are governed in coming here to-day. Patriotism, love of right, love of justice, equal privileges to all and equal blessings upon all are your cardinal principles. You stand in the attitude of observation; you see a President elected from whom the country hopes much. You did not give him your votes, but to another in whom you had more confidence, and who you believe was better qualified for the high position. It remains to be seen whether those hopes are to be realized, or whether he who was invincible in war shall be the mere instrument of corrupt and designing politicians in peace. If he shall do right; if the principles of justice and equity shall control his action, he will have your support and mine. But if, as we fear, he shall be controlled by the Radical leaders of the nation, whose great aim is, and has been ever since the war was closed, to keep themselves in power, utterly regardless of consequences, even though they be the destruction of the Constitution and Government of the fathers, he will receive, as he will merit, our strenuous opposition and our utter detestation. In the present position of political parties what are the issues? To my mind they are few and plain. The past is gone; former differences should be buried. It is the present and future that we live for, and the issues are live ones. They are retrenchment, and reform, and honesty, and integrity in all the departments of Government, and equal taxation upon all species of property. Corruption, dishonesty, embezzlement and theft permeate all the streams of Government, and taxation—unjust, unequal and wicked—is crushing the masses and sucking the very life-blood of the people. These are the issues, and they are founded on the principles of eternal right.

Fellow-citizens, let us go to work with the determination and fixed resolve that the Democratic Party of the Granite State shall never be disbanded till we can have right and justice done.

TENNESSEE.

Two Thousand Militia to be Enrolled and Armed to Suppress the Kuklux—Martial Law to be Declared.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Gov. BROWNLOW will enroll and arm about two thousand white troops. No blacks will be mustered. These will be organized by companies, and as fast as armed will be sent to the following counties, where the Kuklux have been reported. Most of these counties will be placed under martial law: In West Tennessee—Gibson, Weakley, Dyer, Obion, Lauderdale, Madison, Haywood, Tipton, Hickman, Humphrey and Benton. In Middle Tennessee—Franklin, Sumner, Giles, Marshall, Murray, Lincoln, Bedford, Rutherford, Coffee, White, Jackson, Overton, Putnam and Wilson. No disturbances of any kind have taken place in East Tennessee, and none are apprehended.

A bill providing for the sale of the railroads which have not paid the interest on the State bonds loaned them, passed the House of Representatives, on the third reading without a single vote against it.

LOUISIANA.

Gen. Mower Assigned to the Command—Letter of Gen. Buchanan in Reply to Gov. Warmouth.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Gen. MOWER has been assigned to the command of the District of Louisiana, and the headquarters of the Thirty-ninth Infantry (MOWER's Regiment,) transferred to this city.

Gen. BUCHANAN has addressed the following letter to Senator KELLOGG, in reply to statements contained in Gov. WARMOUTH's letter to the same Senator:

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF LOUISIANA,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., , 1869.

Hon. W. P. Kellogg, United States Senate, Washington D. C.:

DEAR SIR: In a private letter of date Dec. 10, 1868, addressed to you by Gov. WARMOUTH, two passages relative to myself occur which I cannot allow to go unnoticed without having my motives and conduct during the November elections entirely misconstrued. The Governor says:

"At an interview between Gen. ROUSSEAU, Gen. BUCHANAN, Gen. HATCH and myself, I was satisfied that the State had no friend in Gen. BUCHANAN, and but little reliance was to be placed in his active coöperation. He was severe in his criticisms and seemed to sympathize with the hostility entertained by the enemies of the Metropolitan Police Department, and suggested as a necessity that the old rebel force be restored. Our interview terminated without any satisfactory understanding."

The assertion that I was not a friend of the State would be cruel if it were not well known to yourself, Sir, to be absurd. No one is more fully aware than Gov. WARMOUTH that to myself and the prompt measures taken by me on the day after the assembling of the Legislature, at its last session, was due on that and several days following, the preservation of the lives of himself and all the prominent members of the Republican Party in the Legislature, and of the new State Government. Does he call this hostility to the State? As to the criticism referred to, he has forgotten to state that they were made by me as a soldier and not as a politician. A few days before the Presidential election the Legislature had created a Metropolitan Police Board, with a view to the appointment of a Police force to succeed the old force, under the control of the Mayor of the City and Chief of the Police. This appointment of the members of the new force created intense excitement throughout the city, and at the time referred to, very seriously threatened its peace. The constitutionality of the law was questioned and hence resistance to it was openly advocated. The members of the Metropolitan force became utterly demoralized, and the Governor became alarmed, and when at that interview I was consulted as to my views, I expressed the opinion as a military man that the change of the force at that juncture was unwise and injudicious, as it was similar to a moment when he expected to fight a battle; and I lar in its effects to changing the forces of a General at therefore thought it better to continue the old force on duty until after the election. I had used that force to keep the peace during the April elections, and the peace had been preserved. Its Chief had been appointed by Gen. SHERIDAN, and its members generally by Mayor HEATH, himself an appointee of the same General, and hence the idea of calling it a disloyal force struck me as not only improper, but at absolute variance with probability. All this was known to the Governor, and yet he thought proper to risk his reputation for veracity by so unnecessary and unwarranted an attack. He is well known to be subordinate to the Department Commander, and, withal, he finds himself compelled to assail, not my acts, but what he is pleased to call my motives; and this, too, in the very face of the acts themselves only. What were my acts when called on for troops to protect the citizens of Gretna? I sent a company over at once. When informed that the ferry-boats were taking men over at that point to create a riot, I stopped the boats from running, until they were released by higher authority. When informed that large parties from the city were about to proceed to St. Bernard in three steamboats, with a view of keeping up the war of races, then going on in that parish, I sent a force down to the landing and prevented the movement. Was all this hostility to the State Government? I think not; I hope not. It was not certainly so intended. My fault, I think, consists in this: Congress has passed certain laws, and I have executed them, without consulting any one, exactly in accordance with what I believed to be their intent and meaning as a soldier, and not as a politician. This I have done conscientiously, and this I shall do as long as I have a commission. The next passage in the Governor's letter to which I refer is as follows:

"It was so small that Gen. BUCHANAN stated in Gen. ROUSSEAU's presence that the General (ROUSSEAU) would be as much justified in retiring with his troops as he would be before an enemy of superior force."

This passage relates to the number of troops at the General's disposal during the election excitement. The inference from it plainly is that Gen. ROUSSEAU told the Governor of this alleged statement of mine. Unfortunately for the cause of truth the lamented General has passed from among us, but I know what he would have said, and I therefore deny that he ever made such statement to the Governor, for the reason that it would not have been true. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT C. BUCHANAN,
Brevet Major-General.

The Woman's Suffrage Convention.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The Woman's National Suffrage Convention continues to be a scene of much animation, the black and white delegates both taking part in the proceedings, the women speaking more than the men. The hall is crowded with spectators. Among the business was the following: On the reading of the resolution touching the question of educational suffrage, a spirited discussion took place. Mrs. STANTON was opposed to giving the right of suffrage to all classes of ignorant persons, and could never consent to place outside barbarians from Africa and China, the Indians, &c., over the women of the land. Col. R. J. HINTON spoke in opposition to its adoption. He was in favor of giving every person the right of suffrage, without regard to educational qualifications. There should be no distinction in race or color, and he did not hesitate to pronounce the system of educational suffrage as aristocratic, anti-democratic and pernicious. Miss ANTHONY followed in support of the resolution. She was emphatically in favor of an educational qualification, and the man or woman of this enlightened day, when free schools were so general, who could not read or write, was either a fool or an idiot. The question was further discussed, when an amendment, offered by GEORGE S. DOWNING, that it would be an assumption of power for any class to declare what could be the base of intelligence, was adopted.

When the next resolution was read, which sets forth that one of the objects of the woman's rights movement is to throw additional safeguards around the marriage and family relations, Mrs. Dr. WALKER addressed the Convention in favor of its passage. She said it was a self-evident fact that woman had not been properly protected in her marriage relations, and she should favor any movement which would award to her greater protection and justice. The resolution was passed. The following resolution was also discussed:

Resolved, That as the Democratic cry of a white man's Government created the antagonism between the Irishman and the negro, culminating in those fearful July riots of 1863, so the Republican cry of manhood suffrage creates the same antagonism between the negro and the woman, and must result, especially in the Southern States, where violence is the law of life, in greater injustice and oppression toward the woman.

Mr. STEBBINS discussed the difference between the friends of negro suffrage and woman suffrage, and deprecated the opposition of woman to the former. He claimed that negro suffrage in the Southern States was paramount. For the want of the ballot-box the black man at the South was slaughtered and cheated every day.

Naturalization Frauds in California—Opening of a New Theatre.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The United States Grand Jury have found over three hundred indictments for naturalization frauds. They also recommend the Government to establish shipping offices in different seaports in order to prevent in some degree the outrageous treatment of sailors by officers of ships and sailors' boarding-house landlords. JAMES C. KING & CO., commission merchants, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are large. The new California Theatre opened last night with an audience of 2,500 persons. It is one of the finest buildings in the city, and will compare favorably with any theatre in the United States.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 20.

A resolution was introduced in the House to-day authorizing the Solicitor-General to inquire into the reasons for the appointment of a colored person to perform the duties of Clerk of the Superior Court of Chatham County, to institute proceedings against the same, and to carry the case to the Supreme Court if necessary. After much debate the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A member offered a resolution claiming that the State is fully reconstructed, that the Legislature is the judge of the qualifications of State officers, and that Congress has no right to interfere, which was also referred.

The American Steamship Company of Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The American Steamship Company held their adjourned meeting to-day, elected directors, and referred the whole matter of the sale of the steamers to the Board. It was stated by the President that he has two standing offers from parties in New-York for the purchase of the steamers, at prices considerably in advance of the liabilities and debts; but an effort will be made to keep them here.

The Senatorial Contest in Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Yesterday the House balloted once for United States Senator, WILSON, Republican, receiving 10 votes; OLIVER, Democrat, 12; RICHARDS, Republican, 5; MEACHAM, colored Republican, 5; others 1 vote each. The Senate took no action, and there has been no joint ballot to-day. The Senate seems inclined to hold that the election of GILBERT last June is legal, though when elected no vacancy existed, and a majority of the Senate appear to be decided not to go into joint ballot.

The Columbia Aldermen to be Attached for Contempt.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, Jan. 20.

A motion will be made in the Supreme Court to-morrow against the acting Board of Aldermen of the City of Charleston, for a rule for them to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt for failing to obey a writ of *mandamus*, issued by the Supreme Court, ordering them to declare void the recent election for Mayor and Aldermen of that City.

A Protest Against the Virginia Conference Committee.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 20.

A Republican meeting to-night adopted a series of resolutions protesting against Congress granting what is asked for by the Virginia Conference Committee now in Washington.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

MONTREAL, Canada, Jan. 20.—A petition to the Minister of Public Works is being numerously signed, demanding the deepening of the harbors of Port Colborne and Port Dalhousie, in order to accommodate large vessels now engaged in the lake trade. It is rumored that the Dominion Government will appoint Hon. Mr. HOWE as delegate to Washington to aid in obtaining reciprocity.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—The Hartford and Erie Railroad Company have purchased of the Boston Wharf Company 2,600,000 feet of land on Fort Point Channel for depot buildings, wharves, &c. The same Company have, it is said, ratified the lease of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, subject to the action of the Legislature.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 20.—The town of Middletown to-day unanimously voted to loan the bonds of the town, to the extent of five per cent. of her grand levy, to aid the Air Line Railroad between New-Haven and Boston.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Two men, named COMMINGS and BROWN, laborers on the Central Railroad, were killed near this city, yesterday afternoon, by a train of cars. The men leave families.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Four of the largest business houses in Leroy, Minn., were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss was $50,000.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 20.—The Legislature to-day elected Hon. WM. CALDWELL State Treasurer for the ensuing year.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 20.—A fire broke out in the village of Rondout about 1 o'clock this morning, which consumed an unoccupied building, the canal store of G. O'REILLY and the clothing store of JOHN MCILVEIN. The loss is about $40,000, and is fully insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary. During the fire a thief was caught stealing clothing, and was arrested and locked up in a building near by. He made his escape, however, by jumping from the second story window.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 20.—The fifty-first annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi last night reëlected THOMAS GATHWRIGHT Grand Master, J. L. POWER, Grand Secretary.

A Little Girl Attacked with Hydrophobia.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 18.

Nine weeks ago yesterday, a little girl, 7 years old, by the name of FREUND, whose mother lives on Western-avenue, between Bank-street and Harrison road, was bitten by a mad dog, her face being badly torn and lacerated by the fangs of the rabid animal. In the last week she has manifested unmistakable symptoms of hydrophobia. She is wild and delirious at times, and has made two attempts to bite her mother. The poor child has become much worse in the last few days, and has now to be constantly kept under the influence of opium. The dog was killed when it was discovered that he had bitten the little girl, and Mrs. FREUND took her to Cleves as soon as she could, to try the efficacy of a mad-stone in the possession of the WOMSLEY family, of that place. The stone was applied, but as yet has had no effect. Several physicians have been called in to attend the child, and all of them have expressed the opinion that she cannot recover. She now lies in a very critical condition. The weight of the mother's woe is increased by the misfortune of her husband. He recently lost his mind, and is now confined in Longview Insane Asylum.

VIRGINIA.

Letter From the Conservative Committee to the Senate Judiciary Committee—Proposed Modifications of the New Constitution.

To the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate:

On behalf of the delegation of citizens of Virginia, and in accordance with the request of your Committee, we beg leave respectfully to submit, in the form of amendments to House bill 1,485, now under your consideration, such modifications of the Constitution proposed by the late Convention as, in our opinion, will, under all the circumstances, lead to its acceptance by the people of Virginia.

It is due to candor to say, in this connection, that those who sent us here expressed, as we believe, the real feeling and purposes of the people of Virginia, when they declared, "while the conviction of the undersigned, and, as they believe, of the people of Virginia generally, remains unchanged that the freedmen of the Southern States, in their present uneducated condition, are not prepared for the intelligent exercise of the elective franchise, and the performance of other duties connected with public affairs, and are, therefore, at this time, unsafe depositaries of political power; yet, in view of the verdict of public opinion in favor of their being allowed to exercise the right of suffrage, as expressed in the recent elections, the undersigned are prepared, and they believe the majority of the people of Virginia are prepared, to surrender their opposition to its incorporation into their fundamental law, as an offering on the altar of peace, and in the hope that order and harmony may be restored on the basis of universal suffrage and universal amnesty."

Taking it, then, to be established as the policy of this Government to require in Virginia a constitutional recognition and enforcement of the civil and political equality of all men before the law, we have in the amendments proposed, inserted all the provisions looking to that result, which Congress has heretofore deemed proper, and we have left undisturbed all the provisions of the proposed constitution in any manner relating to this subject.

The first modification of the proposed constitution suggested by us is to strike from it all those features of disfranchisement and disqualification, and all those elements of bitterness and strife, political, sectional, and sectarian, which, in our judgment, are wholly incompatible with good government and good feeling, and tend to perpetuate alienations and discords, which all good citizens must deprecate. The power of a State to subject any of its citizens to disabilities for offences against the United States has been seriously questioned. It seems to be conceded that for the purpose of punishment no such power exists, and that disqualifications and disfranchisements are only admissible as measures of precaution and safety.

In this point of view it is worthy of consideration that since the close of the war the people of Virginia have been living without disfranchisement or disability of any kind, under a government whose legislative and judicial departments and whole local organizations have been in the hands of the very classes whom it sought by the proposed constitution to exclude from every position of trust in the State. We claim with confidence that the result has been that the supremacy of law and order has been as fully maintained, and that the functions of good government have been as well performed in Virginia as in any State of the Union.

It is believed that article 3, section 1, paragraph 4, would disfranchise not less than ten or fifteen thousand voters in the State, including all those whom the people have been accustomed to trust in public employments.

Article 3, section 7, would disqualify for every position of public trust not less than ninety-five out of every hundred of the white people of Virginia who would otherwise be eligible, and would in connection with section 3 of the same article extend the like disability to serve upon juries.

It is believed that there is no advocate of universal negro suffrage who will not agree that in its application to Virginia, at this time, it is a fearful experiment, requiring for its success all the wisdom and experience that can be brought to its management; and it is respectfully submitted that to exclude from participation in State or local governments at this time so large a proportion of those who, by experience in public affairs, are fitted to deal with this great problem, would be unwise and unsafe. We earnestly declare that in our behalf it would be wholly inconsistent with domestic tranquility, public order, or the security of the lives, liberty or property of the great body of the white population of Virginia.

The provision of Article 11, relating to church property, is an attempt to reverse the settled policy of Virginia, which restricts the ownership of church property in amount, and confines it strictly to the local religious congregation. The purpose is to enable "ecclesiastical bodies" outside of Virginia, in opposition to the legislation of the State, and against its judicial decisions, to take the churches of Virginia from the local congregations who built them. The provision opens a controversy full of all the combined bitterness of party and section and sect over every Presbyterian and Methodist church building in Virginia.

The next modification suggested by us is to strike from the proposed Constitution, and thus to leave to legislative enactment or modification the whole of the cumberous machinery for local organization, government and police, which, in our judgment, is clearly unfitted to the condition of the State, and if fixed in the Constitution will be a cause of embarrassment and difficulty and strife, seriously affecting the public peace and the harmony and good order of society.

The population of Virginia is very sparsely and unequally distributed over the territory of the State, and the physical and geographical features of the country are such as to render wholly impracticable any arbitrary plan of subdivision for local purposes. The most we have been able to do, thus far, is to make the counties the units of local government, and to give to the county courts, composed of all the county justices, the control and direction of the local government and police.

In view of the introduction into our system of so large a political element so unequally distributed as to result in the complete predominance of the whole white race in one section of the State, and of the colored race in another section, we are very earnestly of opinion that any system of local government and police engrafted upon the Constitution, and placed under the absolute control of limited districts, will naturally incur the distrust and excite the apprehensions of the local minority, and tend to collisions calculated to impair personal security and to endanger the public peace. The same difficulties surround the subjects of local taxation and education, in regard to which we are satisfied that the proposed system will be found unequal and inefficient in its operation, and in its results intolerably expensive and oppressive. The solution of these difficulties which we propose is, to strike the whole of this system from the Constitution, and to leave it to the Legislature, in which all localities, interests and classes will be fully represented, to regulate the whole subject by laws, which will be at all times open to modification and improvement, such as experience may suggest or the public interest may require.

The next modification proposed by us is to strike out the provisions in Article 11, relating to homestead and other exemptions. The laws of Virginia now in force provide for homestead and other exemptions, prospective in their operations. The provisions of these laws are believed to be not materially different from those in the proposed Constitution, except in regard to past indebtedness, as to which we regard the proposed provision as clearly in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. The chief importance which we attach to striking out this provision grows out of its injurious effect upon the minds of the people, whose necessities already incline them to look with favor upon any suggestion of relief from pecuniary obligation.

The only remaining suggestion of modification is as to the maximum of taxation for local free school purposes in article eight, section eight.

It will be observed that we have made no objection to the school system proposed, except so far as it depends on the local organization to which we have already referred. No objection is offered in any quarter to the establishment of a thorough system of free public schools, at least as rapidly as the proposed constitution requires; and although we have asked to strike out the mode of local taxation proposed, we have suggested a modification which avoids any diminution of the amount to be raised by taxation for public free school purposes.

In suggesting the modifications referred to, we by no means wish to be understood as conceding that the proposed Constitution is free from what we regard as important defects in other particulars, but we do not understand it to be the purpose of Congress to interfere in such matters further than may be required by high considerations affecting the integrity of the Constitution and the maintenance of justice and domestic tranquility. We have, therefore, confined our objections to provisions of the proposed Constitution falling properly, as we believe, within the scope of such an interposition.

The clauses which we ask to have stricken out from the proposed Constitution are of different degrees of importance, but the least important we think, will be found to involve some grave public mischief or injustice. Those included in our first suggestion could not but plunge our State into civil anarchy and discord, and disturb the general and growing harmony of the two races of our people, if not to array them in deplorable hostility to one another. They would arrest immigration, paralyze all forms of industry, destroy our domestic peace and hope of prosperity, and render us a burden to the Union, instead of an important addition to its resources, wealth, credit, and power.

In our personal interview with the Committee we called their attention to provisions of the proposed Constitution, and especially to that relating to usury, as instances of the insertion into a constitution of matters peculiarly proper to be left to ordinary legislation. The provision in regard to usury is one new in Virginia, and will establish a policy which, whatever may be its merits, must seriously affect all the material interests of our people. It is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Committee, whether a measure of legislation so important, and in regard to which opinion is so much divided, ought to be fixed in the Constitution, and so placed beyond legislative control.

As to the mode of granting relief from the mischievous provisions to which we have referred, to-wit.: by act of Congress, suggesting modifications, as fundamental conditions precedent, we desire to say that it has been suggested as the result of an examination of the precedents found in the past legislation of Congress, and upon consultation with a number of the wisest and most experienced members of both Houses. In the preparation of the amendments proposed to the pending bill we have endeavored fairly to follow the precedents established in like cases; and we may be permitted to suggest, in conclusion, that we believe it will be found that the modifications proposed by us will, in fact, conform the proposed Constitution to the principles and policy of the Reconstruction acts.

It is, perhaps, proper to say, we, and those with whom we act, though concurring, as we believe, with the people of Virginia, do not claim to be authorized to speak for them.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
JOHN B. BALDWIN,
WYNDHAM ROBERTSON,
W. T. SUTHERLIN,
J. R. NEESON,
J. F. JOHNSON,
W. L. OWEN,
J. L. MARYE, Jr.,
J. F. SLAUGHTER,
Committee.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1869.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

Ex-Gov. ORR's first charge as Judge of the South Carolina Court of General Sessions is highly spoken of by the Press of that State.

BELLE BOYD's engagement in Houston, Texas, has ended prematurely, and she has published a column card explaining matters.

Gov. CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, has appointed the following staff: Brevet Major-Gen. A. B. UNDERWOOD, of Newton, late Brigadier-General Volunteers, U. S. A.; Col. JAMES L. BATES, of Weymouth, late Colonel Twelfth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers; Brevet Brig.-Gen. EDWARD H. HOLLOWELL, of Boston, late Colonel Fifty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers; Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. CUSHING EDMANDS, of Newton, late Colonel Thirty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.

It is said that Gen. WADE HAMPTON has not authorized the use of his name in connection with the Presidency of the South Carolina Railroad Company.

Ex-Gov. OGLESBY, of Illinois, is to have a public reception and banquet at Decatur on Tuesday next.

Ex-Gov. WISE has written a second letter, two columns long, in opposition to the new conservative movement in Virginia, and says he is not yet done.

Messrs. APPLETON & Co. are about to start a new literary weekly journal, in which they will publish a translation of VICTOR HUGO's forthcoming novel.

Gen. GRANT declines the tender of hospitalities of the City of Baltimore, voted by the Councils, on account of previous engagements. He will receive the citizens, probably, on Saturday morning.

BAYARD TAYLOR has finished his translation of the First Part of GOETHE's *Faust*, and is now at work upon the Second. The work will not be ready for publication for several months.

The most serious loss by the fire at the Derby Athenæum is the destruction of WEIR's magnificent picture, "The Forging of the Shaft," which was justly considered the artist's masterpiece.

Mr. MOTLEY's masterly address before the Historical Society in December last will be published immediately by Messrs. CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., in a handsome octavo pamphlet of eighty pages. As no complete report of this address was published at the time of its delivery, this announcement will gratify those who did not have the privilege of hearing it, as well as those who were so fortunate as to be present.

At a meeting of dentists, held at Mott Library Jan. 13, the death of Dr. A. W. ALLEN, lately a prominent member of the profession, was noticed in a series of appropriate resolutions, which will be found in another column.

Rev. Dr. EZRA L. GANNETT, the oldest-settled clergyman in Boston, recently sent in his resignation on account of the failure of his health. His people, whom he has served forty-five years, declined to accept his resignation, but granted him a respite from his labors, and it is understood that he intends to spend a few months abroad.

The Detroit *Advertiser* says: "Rev. IGNATIUS MRACK has been appointed by the Pope, Roman Catholic Bishop of Marquette, in place of Bishop BARAGA, deceased. The appointment was made at the request of all the Bishops in the last Plenary Council in Baltimore, and in accordance with the unanimous vote of the Sacred Congregation of Cardinals. The date of his consecration is not yet fixed."

A memorial has been presented to the Ohio Legislature, asking that the grounds surrounding the tomb of Ex-President WM. HENRY HARRISON, at North Bend, Hamilton County, may be properly inclosed. The immediate relatives of the late President are unable to place the grounds in proper condition and repair, and offer to convey them to the State upon condition that they shall be properly attended to.

Hon. B. H. HILL has recently paid $40,000 for one-half interest in an estate in Dougherty County, Ga., and is to have the entire control and management of the property.

DOUGLASS JERROLD is on trial in New-Orleans on a charge of embezzlement.

Gen. H. G. Gibson, of the United States Army, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Judge T. L. Jewett, of Pennsylvania, Gen. George W. Cass, of Pittsburg, Judge L. S. Trimble, of Kentucky, Hon. G. R. Linderman, of Pennsylvania; Hon. G. A. Faulk, of Philadelphia, and Hon. G. C. Fisk, of Springfield, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. W. B. Wood, of the United States Army, is at the St. Charles Hotel. Hon. William Williams, of Buffalo, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. J. H. Martindale, of Rochester, is at the Hoffman House.

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., No. 12, Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Dec. 31, 1868: New-York—Mr. W. M. Halsted, Mr. J. K. Meyers, Jr., Mr. A. W. Hearn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mattison, Mr. D. Lowber Smith, Mr. Charles F. McKim, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. F. S. McPhersin, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hurlbut, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Hearn, Mr. E. W. Andrews, Mr. L. Roberts and family. Boston—Mr. W. C. Sawyer, Miss R. Bradford, Miss E. Walworth, Mr. A. C. Walworth. Philadelphia—Mr. George Martin. Chicago, Ill.—Mr. A. V. Terry, Mr. F. P. Updike, Mr. O. H. Keen, Mr. W. W. Cobb. New-Bedford—Mr. W. Rotch. Cincinnati—Mr. L. S. Worthington, Mr. M. H. Thomas, Mr. L. B. Thomas, Mr. P. R. Taft. Erie—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Starr. Newburyport, Mass.—Rev. D. T. Fiske and wife. Auburndale—Mrs. D. C. Scudder, Miss Veda Scudder, Miss J. M. Dutton. Cosmopolitan—Mr. H. Fuller, Mr. C. M. Huks. Northampton—Mr. E. A. Whitney. San Francisco—Mr. J. F. Swift and family. Taunton—Mrs. G. A. Crocker, Miss Crocker, Mr. E. A. Crocker. Frankfort-on-Main—Mrs. Murphy. United States—Mr. Charles A. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Craig.

THEATRICALS IN LONDON.—A writer in the *Daily News* gives some details of theatrical management. The expenses of a large first-class West End theatre are estimated at from £420 to £480 a week. As a rule the receipts are below the expenses; the loss is made up by some lucky hit, when they are largely in excess. Christmas is the best theatrical season in the year; Summer is the worst, except when it is wet. About £500 a year is spent on colors and canvas. The gas bill comes to £30 a week, but at Christmas the moon generally costs the manager at least £20 a week on its own account. One of the difficulties of a manager is getting actresses to play the parts of women—they all want to show their legs (usually padded) as fairy princes, and so on. Ballet girls get about 25s. a week, and the writer vouches for their morality. The tariff of dramatic authorship varies very much. "Three or five-act plays, when not paid for by a percentage on profits, usually cost from £200 to £300, or from £3 to £5 every night they are acted. The price of a good burlesque varies from £50 to £120. Farces are seldom worth more than £10."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Pennsylvania has the following new railroads in progress and projected: Wilmington and Reading, Pittsburg and Connelsville, (extension,) Columbia and Port Deposit, Philadelphia and Baltimore Central, (extension,) Plymouth Railroad, Lancaster, Lebanon and Pinegrove, Pennsylvania and New-York Canal and Railroad, Northern Railroad and Navigation.

"BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN," a sure corrective of kidney complaints. Sold by all druggists, grocers, &c. A. M. BININGER & CO., established 1778, No. 15 Beaver-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

VERMONT SPRING WATER.—The best remedy known for cancer, scrofula, kidney diseases, &c. Sold by druggists and by SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st., N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot No. 535 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the week. Among other features of interest are presented the latest Washington news, with full reports of affairs at the National Capital; cable dispatches, giving accounts of the progress of the Paris Peace Conference; and of many other valuable points of information from the Old World. Graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

What Doctors, Ministers and Professors think of them: "I recommend their use to public speakers."—*Rev. E. H. Chapin.* "I have never changed my mind respecting 'BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES' from the first, excepting to think better of that which I began thinking well of."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.* "Great service in subduing hoarseness."—*Rev. Daniel Wise, New-York.* "The TROCHES are a staff of life to me."—*Prof. Edward North, President of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.* "A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c."—*Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston.*

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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS—HARDENBERG.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, at the Christian Church, West 28th-st., by Elder W. J. Howe, A. A. ANDREWS to GERTRUDE J. HARDENBERG. No cards.

CONKLING—GOULD.—In Rochester, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 19, by Rev. A. G. Hall, D. D., Mr. GEO. CONKLING, of New-York City, to HATTIE W., daughter of Hon. S. P. Gould, of Rochester.

TENNY—PUDNEY.—At Douglaston, L. I., on Monday, Jan. 18, by Rev. Henry M. Beare, JOHN H. TENNY, of New-York, to MATILDA S., daughter of Andrew L. Pudney, of the former place.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 20, HANNAH, relict of the late John Adams, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the deceased and of the family are invited to attend her funeral at 12 o'clock to-day, (Thursday,) the 21st inst., from the residence of her son, Cook-st., Hudson City, N. J.

BARBER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, ELIZA D., wife of B. B. Barber, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 14 Irving-place, at 1 o'clock on Sunday, the 24th inst. The remains will be taken to Hartford, Conn., on Monday for interment.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

BURNET.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 20, after a short illness, JAMES B. BURNET, aged 68 years.

Notice of funeral will be given.

BURR.—At Cazenovia, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 18, 1869, WILLIAM M. BURR, aged 75 years.

HEATH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, of scarlet fever, MARY SANGER, only daughter of A. J. and Emily A. Heath, aged 8 years, 10 months and 5 days.

ESENWEIN.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 20, Mrs. LOUISE, relict of Charles Esenwein, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Jan. 23, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 78 7th-st.

HOYT.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, HARRIET E. HOYT, in the 66th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, T. A. Morison, No. 106 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

PELTON.—At Warwick, Orange County, on Monday, Jan. 18, ROBERT PELTON, in the 98th year of his age.

Funeral at the Reformed Church, Warwick, this (Thursday) morning at 11 o'clock.

PRICE.—While on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. ANN PRICE, widow of Joseph Price, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family and of her late son, Joseph M. Price, are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 13 South 9th-st., Williamsburg.

QUICK.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, of paralysis, GERARD C. QUICK, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, also Adelphi Chapter No. 158, R. A. M., and Normal Lodge No. 523, F. A. M., are invited to attend the funeral. The remains will be conveyed to North Salem for interment on Friday, the 22d inst. Cars leave Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 8¼ A. M. Services at the Episcopal Church, North Salem.

☞ The members of Normal Lodge No. 523, F. and A. M., and Adelphic Chapter No. 158, R. A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother and companion, GERARD C. QUICK, on Friday morning at 7 o'clock, Jan. 22, at No. 35 Bleecker-st., and accompany the remains to the Harlem Railroad Depot.

CHAS. F. BEESLEY, Master.
EDWARD W. FRANCIS, H. P.

RABITTE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, HUBERT CHARLES, second son of Charles L. and Annie Rabitte, aged 8 years and 5 months.

Funeral from his parents' residence, Tompkins-av., fourth house south of Gates-av., Brooklyn, at 10½ A. M., to the Church of Our Lady of Victory, thence to the Cemetery of Holy Cross, Flatbush. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

REXFORD.—At Stratford, Conn., on Monday, Jan. 18, Miss MARY L. REXFORD, aged 80 years.

Funeral on Thursday at 2½ P. M., from her late residence, Stratford.

SPIES.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, Mrs. ELIZABETH SPIES, relict of William Spies, in the 83d year of her age.

Funeral at 1 o'clock on Thursday, from the residence of her son-in-law, Edwin Mead, No. 74 7th-st.

☞ The funeral of SAMUEL W. SLOCUM will take place from his late residence, No. 195 Washington-av., corner of De Kalb, Brooklyn, on Thursday next at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

STOREY.—On Friday, Jan. 15, CAROLINA A. W., wife of John M. Storey, of this City, and youngest daughter of the late E. W. Webster, of the Island of Cuba.

"He giveth His beloved sleep."

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 74 West 11th-st., this (Thursday) morning, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Middletown, Conn., for interment.

SOUTHERLAND.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, Mrs. JULIA A., wife of B. D. L. Southerland, aged 36 years, 4 months and 28 days.

The funeral services will be held in the Perry-st. M. E. Church, between Greenwich and Washington sts., on Friday, Jan. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation.

TITUS.—At Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 20, ELIZABETH K., wife of James H. Titus, and daughter of the late Adam Tredwell, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Paul's Church, New-York, on Friday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ At a meeting of dentists held at Mott Library Jan. 13, 1869, the occasion being the death of Dr. A. W. ALLEN, Dr. J. G. Ambler was called to the chair, and Dr. W. C. Horne was appointed Secretary. Appropriate remarks were made by Drs. Ambler, Northrop and Atkinson, and on motion of Dr. Horne a Committee of three was appointed to prepare suitable resolutions expressive of the sympathy of the meeting with the family of the deceased, and to publish them in such journals as they should deem proper. The Committee appointed by the meeting consists of Drs. Ambler, Northrop and Horne.

W. C. HORNE, Secretary.

Whereas, We have heard with deep regret of the sudden death of Dr. A. W. ALLEN, dentist, of this City, taken away in the midst of a life of usefulness, therefore

Resolved, That we bear testimony to the high regard in which we held the deceased as a professional man and as a Christian gentleman; one who in all the walks of life was actuated by the desire to be good and to do good, and who in his honorable calling earned the esteem of his patients and of us, his fellows, for his ability and faithfulness.

Resolved, That we tender to the widow of our departed friend, his sister, and to his beloved brother-Dr. W. H. Allen, the assurance of our sorrowful sympathy in their great affliction.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe for the week ending 23d January will be dispatched from this office as follows: On WEDNESDAY, at 9:20 A. M., closing at the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 8:55; C, O and D, 8:25; E and F, 8:05, and G at 8 o'clock A. M. On THURSDAY, at 12 M., closing at stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C, and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G at 10:50 A. M. And on SATURDAY at 11 A. M., closing at stations as follows: A and B, 10:15; C and O, 10; D and E, 9:45; F and G, 9:15 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

ALL CITIZENS INTERESTED IN REMOVAL of obstructions at Hell Gate and improvement of East River, are specially invited to attend meeting at Cooper Institute, Room No. 18, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 7½ o'clock.

POOR RICHARD'S EYE WATER GIVES clear sparkling eyes. Take no other. Sold by druggists. 25 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR FEBRUARY, 1869.
CONTENTS:

A SLEIGH-RIDE THROUGH EASTERN RUSSIA.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Western Slope of the Ural Mountains.—Begging for Elias.—Jumping the Pitch-Holes.—Descending Hill-side.—Russian Priest.—Policeman.—Soldiers off Duty.—Jam at Kazan.—A slight Mishap.—Pity the Poor.—Baptizing through the Ice.—End of Sleigh-Ride.—Monument of Minin Pojarski.—Nijne Novgorod during the Fair.—Nijne Novgorod after the Fair.—Inhabitants of Nijne Novgorod.
SPENT AND MISS-SPENT.
ZANZIBAR.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Zanzibar, the Aristocratic Quarter.—Taria Tophan, Hindoo Merchant of Zanzibar.—Native Water-Carrier.—Sister of the King's Secretary reading an Arabic Manuscript.—Ruined Palace of Syed Saaid Ben Sultan at Mtony.—Emily Pinta, Ayah.—Ayah bearing the Infant Daughter of Taria Tophan.—Shambos, Sister to the King of Zanzibar.—Afrani.—Banyan Merchant "En Toilette."—Zanzibar Lamb.—Harem in the House of Sillamun Ben Ali, Secretary to the King of Zanzibar.—Salie Ben Bambamba.—Mtoto, Child of Afrani.
SPAIN.
THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND SEALS.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—President's Seal.—Proposed "Confederate States" Seal.—Franklin's Post-Rider.—Seal of the Post Office Department.—Naval Seal made in 1779.—Seal of the Navy Department.—Seal of the Board of War.—Continental Lottery Ticket.—The Continental Treasury Seal.—Fractional Paper Currency.—Seal of the Department of State.—Seal of the Department of the Interior.—Attorney-General's Seal.
GRANDPAPA'S BABY.
CHIVALROUS AND SEMI-CHIVALROUS SOUTHRONS.
ISABELLA II., EX-QUEEN OF SPAIN.
FATE AND DAISIES.
MY ENEMY'S DAUGHTER. By JUSTIN M'CARTHY.
CHAPTER V. Death in Arcadia.
CHAPTER VI. Christina and I.
CHAPTER VII. The Paths divide.
CHAPTER VIII. From Arcadia to Bohemia.
ILLUSTRATION.—"I am going away, Emanuel."
PREACHERS AND PREACHING.
A WIFE OF THE PERIOD.
CHANGES IN POPULATION.
REFUGEE LIFE.
STARS.
THE INSURANCE ON THE "HIGHFLYER."
LIGHT-HOUSES.
THE MORNING HOUR.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S BOOK TABLE.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
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Bound Volumes of the *Magazine*, each Volume containing the Numbers for Six Months, will be furnished for $3 per volume, and sent by mail, postage paid. Bound Volumes of the *Weekly*, each volume containing the Numbers for One Year, will be furnished for $7, freight by express paid, the weight of the volumes being beyond that allowed in the mail.

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POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the above-named Committee will be held at headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 21st instant, at 7½ o'clock.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, President.
GEORGE H. SHELDON, M. [illegible], } Secretaries.

FINANCIAL.

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H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
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INDIANA WAR LOAN BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to holders of Indiana War Loan Bonds that the Agent of State will be ready to pay the same, as provided by law, on the 1st day of May next, at his office, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City. Holders desiring to present their Bonds for payment are required to notify the Agent of State on or before the 25th day of March.

T. B. M'CARTY, Aud. of State,
NATHAN KIMBALL, Treas. of State,
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State.
Ex-officio State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners.
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7, 1869.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.
Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868. By order of the Board of Directors. FRS. SIMS, Cashier.
This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston. Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1869.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of a President and Directors, will be held in this office on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. The polls will be closed at 1 o'clock. A special meeting of the stockholders will be held at 1 o'clock, same place, for the consideration of such business as may be presented. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th inst. until after the election. JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected: JAMES N. COBB, PHILIP M. LYDIG, JOHN Q. JONES, FELIX INGOLDSBY, WM. H. ASPINWALL, DANIEL S. FEARING, ROBERT RAY, JOSEPH SAMPSON, R. LENOX KENNEDY, GEORGE A. JONES, SANFORD COBB, WILLIAM H. GUION, JAMES A. ROOSEVELT. At a subsequent meeting of the Board Sanford Cobb was unanimously re-elected President. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, Jan. 15, 1869.—At an election for Directors, held on TUESDAY, 12th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year, viz.: W. L. COGSWELL, GEO. COLLINS, T. T. BUCKLEY, R. H. LOWRY, E. W. CORLIES, J. J. CRANE, G. G. SAMPSON, G. B. CARHART, S. R. STONE, W. S. TISDALE, F. SKIDDY, R. A. HOWE, W. H. GUION, J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON, EDWIN PARSONS.
At a meeting of the Directors held this day, ROBERT H. LOWRY was unanimously re-elected President, and JOHN J. CRANE, Vice-President. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, New-York, Jan. 19, 1869.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 12TH inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year, viz.: UNION ADAMS, ROBERT DUNLAP, WILLIAM S. CORWIN, THOMAS McLELLAND, CHARLES G. CORNELL, BENJAMIN T. SEALEY, CONRAD BRAKER, JR., JOHN FOWLER, JR., WILLIAM H. KIPP.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, UNION ADAMS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at its office, No. 22 William-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon the questions of increasing the capital stock of the Company and of levying further assessments. By order of the Directors. S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.

GEORGIA 7 PER CENT. BONDS. ALABAMA 8 PER CENT. BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above bonds at prices which yield a better interest than any security, equally safe, that is now offered on the market.

The debt of Alabama is less than............$3,000,000
The debt of Georgia is less than...... 6,000,000

At present prices they pay as follows:
ALABAMAS, 9 per cent. interest.
GEORGIAS, 7¾ per cent. interest.

The Georgia bonds are secured by a first mortgage on two railroads in that State, worth more than double the amount of the debt.

For full particulars apply to

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS, Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, No. 38 Wall-st.

California Pacific Railroad Company.

FIRST MORTGAGE TWENTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

COUPONS PAYABLE FIRST JANUARY AND JULY, AT NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THE UNDERSIGNED NOW OFFER FOR SALE A LIMITED NUMBER OF THE ABOVE DESIRABLE BONDS, AT PAR, WITH ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The total amount of Bonds authorized to be issued is $2,250,000, LESS THAN $22,000 PER MILE.

THE LARGER PORTION OF THIS ISSUE HAS ALREADY BEEN SOLD.

THESE BONDS ARE SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY, including their valuable LANDS, WHARVES and WATER PRIVILEGES at Vallejo and elsewhere.

Total length of road, 105 miles.

Finished, fully stocked and equipped, and now running from Vallejo to Sacramento, 60 miles.

The monthly earnings on this portion of the road *are now nearly three times the monthly interest on the entire issue of Bonds.*

This road is the most direct route between San Francisco and Sacramento, reducing the time between these two cities to three and one-half hours.

The Marysville line is in process of construction; the grading nearly completed, one-third of the iron on hand, and the balance purchased, shipped, and expected to arrive in February. The road will be completed early this season, and, when finished, the total net receipts should amount to at least $3,000 (gold) per day.

The road-bed is of most substantial character—permanent, solid and completely ballasted. The iron is of the best quality. The rolling stock and equipment are in every respect first-class.

The country through which this road runs is entirely exempt from either snow, ice or frost, and its agricultural resources surpass those of any portion of the State.

From unqualified assurance and satisfactory proofs, received by us from reliable parties in California, of the great present value and future prospects of this road, we do most unhesitatingly recommend these securities to our friends and the public as a first-class investment—safe, and in every respect desirable.

Either of the undersigned will receive subscriptions and deliver Bonds.

Government securities, at market rates, will be taken in exchange for these Bonds.

Circulars, maps and other information can be had on application to either of the subscribers.

TURNER BROS., No. 14 Nassau, corner Pine-st.
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., or to
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	111	111½	5-20 Coupon, '67..	108⅝	108⅞
Coupon, '81....	112	112⅜	5-20 Coupon, '68..	108⅜	109
5-20 Regis., 1862.	108⅝	108⅞	10-40 Registered..	104⅜	104⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62..	113	113⅜	10-40 Coupon....	107½	108
5-20 Coupon, '64..	109⅝	109⅞	Gold....	135⅜	135⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65..	110⅜	110⅝	U. S. Cur. Pac....	100⅞	101
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July.	108⅜	108⅝			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FOR SALE.
$200,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CEDAR FALLS and MINNESOTA RAILROAD CO., Interest 7 per cent., payable semi-annually. This road is leased to and operated by the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, the minimum rental which that Company pays under the lease being more than sufficient to pay the interest on the entire issue of bonds. Apply to J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 61 Broadway.

J. M. WEITH & CO., DEALERS IN SOUTHERN SECURITIES, No. 15 New-st. and No. 70 Broadway, Offer for sale:
Mobile and Ohio Sterling Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio 8 per cent. Interest Bonds.
Memphis City 6 per cent. Bonds.
Virginia Registered Stock.
Memphis and Charleston Second Mortgage Bonds.
Memphis and Charleston Stock.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 29 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869.
AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held at the Banking-house, on the 12th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.: JNO. B. DICKINSON, EDWIN F. KNOWLTON, JOS. T. SANGER, J. H. DATER, JOHN ELLIOTT, TIMOTHY H. PORTER, JOHN FALCONER, JOSEPH SELIGMAN, HENRY J. BAKER, C. F. DAVENPORT, ALBERT G. LEE, WM. R. FOSTER, JOHN H. STOUT, A. A. SELOVER, HARVEY E. HICKS.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. JOHN B. DICKINSON was unanimously reëlected President and Mr. JOSEPH SELIGMAN was unanimously reëlected Vice-President. J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year: EDWIN HOYT, TIM. G. CHURCHILL, JOSEPH STUART, JOSEPH B. HOYT, JOHN M. FURMAN, HENRY SWIFT, CHARLES L. ANTHONY, GEORGE OPDYKE, PHILO C. CALHOUN. And Inspectors of the next election: E. L. BOLLES, B. F. LEE, Jr., T. BELKNAP, Jr.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. PHILO C. CALHOUN was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. JOSEPH STUART Vice-President. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1869.
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL CORN HUSKER COMPANY.
Amount of Capital, all of which was issued in purchase of Patent.......$160,000
Debts owing by the Company at this date....... 9,000
JAMES A. ROBINSON, Treasurer and Secretary.
JAMES A. ROBINSON, Only one of three Trustees in the State.
State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: On this 20th day of January, 1869, before me, personally, came JAMES A. ROBINSON, who being by me duly sworn did depose and say that he is the Secretary of the above Company, and the statement made is true. JAMES A. ROBINSON.
Sworn to before me, this 20th day of January, 1869. ISAAC T. BROWN, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 167 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING HELD ON the 14th day of January, 1869, NATHAN B. GRAHAM, Esq., was duly elected President, and CHARLES EDGAR APPLEBY, Esq., Vice-President of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, and William R. Wadsworth was appointed Secretary. W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating fifty (50) shares New-York National Exchange Bank stock certificate, No. 199, with blank power attached, standing in name of John S. Martin, same having been lost and transfer stopped. JOHN S. MARTIN.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED City property; none but first mortgages will be taken. Apply immediately to SHEPHERD & PARKER, No. 162 Broadway.

ALL KINDS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES bought and sold by LEVY & BORG, No. 41 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF SOUTH 2D AND 4TH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., (Late Williamsburg, L. I.)
DIVIDENDS AND EXTRA DIVIDENDS.
Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 18, 1869.
An EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time, at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum, ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and will draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
The Bank is open for business daily (Sunday and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Monday and Saturday afternoons, from 4 to 7 o'clock.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance in Park-place.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable on demand. GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 12.
A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in common stock, on and after Jan. 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free from Government tax, payable Feb. 1, 1869. Transfer books closed from 20th inst. to 1st prox. CHAS. H. ROSER, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand, free of United States tax. HENRY KIP, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 149 Broadway, Northwest corner Liberty-st.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAN. 6, 1869. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of United States Government tax, will be paid upon the common stock of this Company on the 15th February next, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the books on the 23d inst.
The transfer books for the common stock will be closed on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened on Tuesday, the 16th proximo, at 10 A. M. D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.
A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FORTY PER Cent., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 6.
Six per Cent. Interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at which date also the outstanding certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed in cash. THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1869.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable Feb. 1, 1869, free of Government tax. Stockholders holding certificates issued at New-York will be paid at the office of the "United States Trust Company of New-York," No. 49 Wall-st.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 16 until Feb. 2.
By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on 13th inst. WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on the first MONDAY of January prox. The Transfer Books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1869. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st of February next.
Transfer books will remain closed until 2d of February. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 19, 1869.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a cash dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st inst., and reopen 1st February next. GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand. CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 (Five) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable on demand. A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 11, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND—THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, Jan. 2, 1869.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on demand. WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. upon its capital, payable to its stockholders or to their legal representatives, on and after THURSDAY, 14th inst. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

OFFICE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 48 WALL-ST., (BANK OF NEW-YORK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) per cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 152 BROADWAY.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1869.
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," FOUNDED 1855, Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau,
To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To *give* parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent and exchange School properties.
Fourteen years' trial proves it efficient in securing THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE.
All wanting Teachers should see Teachers' Bulletin. Teachers seeking positions should have Application Form. Demand for Experienced Teachers is constant. Early applications desirable. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, 14 Bond-st., N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS DANBURY, CONN. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, 170th-st. Boarding School for boys; French, language of the school; graduating courses for the modern languages, mathematics and business. Circulars, LEROY'S, No. 913 Broadway, and G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st., first floor.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 18. Superior advantages in all departments. Rooms commodious, carpeted and neatly furnished; steam heat; gas light; rates reasonable. GEO. C. SMITH.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penman.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT Pittsfield, Mass. Spring Term opens Feb. 18. Fits for college and scientific schools. All its advantages unsurpassed. Send for the new circular to Rev. W. C. RICHARDS, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMILY SCHOOL for young ladies, at Newburg, N. Y. The semi-annual term begins Feb. 3. For circulars, address the Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I.—Second term opens Feb. 8, 1869. P. A. ANDREU.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 400 LOTS,

PART OF The Morris-Stebbins Tract.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

400 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, SITUATE ON The Grand Central Avenue,

a continuation of the 7th and 8th-av. Boulevard, about three-quarters of a mile from Harlem Bridge, in Westchester County, on a line with 175th-st., and about 1,200 feet from the Morrisania and Melrose Stations of the Harlem Railroad, and one-quarter of a mile from Fordham horse cars, making the property accessible at all hours of day or night.

It is now proposed to place this portion of Westchester County under the charge of the CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

This property thus situated offers unusual inducements, either as an investment or for the purpose of erecting suburban residences, combining the advantage of city and country.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

70TH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL, ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, 1869.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, 60,000 TONS of COAL, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during February, 1869. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EAST HOUSTON AND MADISON STS. AT AUCTION. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
EAST HOUSTON-ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER WILLETT-ST.—Nos. 381 and 383, together 37.3x65 feet. No. 381 is a three-story brick store and dwelling, 17.3 by about 40 feet; No. 383 is a two-story brick dwelling, 20x30 feet, with party wall east side. Possession May 1, 1869. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.
MADISON-ST.—The lease of lot, with the three-story and basement brick house, No. 219 Madison-st.; house is 26 feet 1 inch by about 50 feet, party walls both sides, and contains double doors, French windows, plate glass, heater, stationary wash-tubs, bath-room, water-closets, &c. Lot is leased from Rutgers estate, has seven years to run from May 1, 1869; ground rent $155 and taxes per annum; 26.1x98 feet, or half the block. Possession immediately. Terms cash. The above is a very superior residence.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
NO. 1,509 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 46TH and 47th sts., at auction. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
BROADWAY—The lease of the lot, with the two-story and attic brick store and dwelling, No. 1,509 Broadway, west side, between 46th and 47th sts., 23.10 2-5x83.3 feet. Lease has nine years to run from May 1, 1869, with the privilege of renewal ten years more; present ground rent $800 and taxes per annum. Possession of building May 1, 1869.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOTS ON EAST 76TH-ST., between 4th and Lexington-avs. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
EAST 76TH-ST.—The seven very desirable lots on the north side of 76th-st., distant 225 feet east of 4th-av., each lot 21.5 1-7 feet front by 102.2 in depth.
For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., ON THURSDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock noon, within their store, No. 112 Pearl-st., Hanover-square:
500 Boxes choice loose Muscatel Raisins, sound.
74 Boxes choice loose Muscatel Raisins, damaged.
39 Cases Figs, containing 3,876 boxes.
6 Cases Figs, containing 100 boxes each.
968 Boxes Figs, 10 lbs. each.
183 Boxes Figs.
300 Drums Figs, damaged.
7 Bags Figs, containing 875 boxes.
100 Cases Smyrna Liquorice Paste, sound and in good order.
50 Cases Prunes, in jars.
8 Casks Pecan Nuts.
21 Barrels Pecan Nuts.
5 Cases Pecan Nuts.
1 Hogshead Pecan Nuts.
7 Sacks Pecan Nuts.

EDW. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.—LAWRENCE, WRIGHT & STRATTON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
The valuable Water Front at Brooklyn, (formerly Williamsburg,) situated 100 feet south of the Grand-street Ferry, and distant 25 feet north of South First-st., consisting of three lots, each 25 feet front by the whole depth from the river to Water-st., or (the old two-rod road,) with the right to fill in front of the same to the bulkhead line, as established by law, together with all the valuable water rights and privileges in front of the premises. Terms on day of sale.
Maps and particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—Clinton Hall Salesrooms and Art Galleries, (Astor-place.) LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, and following evenings, at 7 o'clock, the private library of Rev. Wm. L. Johnson, Rector of Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I., comprising an exceedingly select and choice assortment of theological works, embracing fine editions of the most celebrated English and American divines, many handsomely bound; also many valuable illustrated and miscellaneous books. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
JOHNSON & MILLER WILL SELL AT public auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, 1869, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Avenue B and East 20th-st., one second-hand low-pressure propeller engine, two cylinders, each thirty inches in diameter, twenty-two inches stroke, with propeller wheel, shafts, &c., suitable for a vessel 700 or 800 tons.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—Will sell by auction, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., a general assortment of genteel household furniture, beds and bedding, clocks, bronzes, plated ware, &c. Also, office furniture, safes, &c. Also, three pianos.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.
LARGE SALE NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell at his Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 21 and 22, at 10½ o'clock, an extensive assortment of household furniture; particulars to-morrow.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Jan. 21, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 14 East River:
3,600 boxes fresh Malaga Oranges.
Cargo schooner *Monay* from Malaga.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, JAN. 22, AT 10 A. M., AT THE Central Salerooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn; a general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, china, fancy goods, engravings, velvet and other carpets, stoves, &c.

ARMY BUILDING, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE-STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1869.
I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, on SATURDAY, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., 3 draught horses, 2 oxen, 15 carts, 11 sets of harness and 2 portable forges. For further information, apply at this office or at the office on the works. Terms of sale, cash.
Q. A. GILLMORE, Bvt. Major-Gen. U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments are completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st.—For paving with stone blocks Perry-st., between 4th and Bleecker sts.
2d.—For building sewers between 74th and 79th sts., and 4th and 5th avs.
3d.—For regulating and grading 86th-st., from Avenue A to the East River.
4th.—For paving with trap blocks 42d-st., from 8th to 10th-av.
5th.—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in 35th-st., from Broadway to 7th-av.
6th.—For flagging the north side of 59th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on,
1st.—Both sides of Perry-st., from 4th to Bleecker-st., to the extent of half the block.
2d.—All the lots on all the blocks lying between 74th and 79th sts. and 4th and 5th avs.; also, the Central Park.
3d.—Both sides of 86th-st., from Avenue A to East River, to the extent of half the block.
4th.—Both sides of 42d-st., from 8th to 10th-av., to the extent of half the block.
5th.—The north side of 35th-st., from Broadway to 7th-av.
6th.—The north side of 59th-st., from 10th to 11th-av., to the extent of half the block on said avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
ISAAC O. HUNT, E. HARRISON REED, GUERNSEY SACKETT, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 14, 1869.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY BURGY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. H. BURGY & CO., No. 67 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.
Dated New-York, July 31, 1868.
HENRY V. BURGY, VICTOR DE LAUNAY, Executors.
au5-law6mTh*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEONARD BROWN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketcham, Register, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 20, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21 day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH TAMARO, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 20, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GARRET S. BELLIS and JAMES MILLIGAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 20, 1869.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM WILLARD and JOSEPH MILLWARD, composing the firm of Willard & Millward, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William Willard and Joseph Millward, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal—Messenger.
JAN. 20, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORITZ ROSENBAUM and JACOB H. ROSENBAUM, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Moritz Rosenbaum and Jacob H. Rosenbaum, of the City and County of New-York in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, 6th of January, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja7-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS HARRIS and AARON HARRIS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Louis Harris and Aaron Harris, in said district, each duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of February, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Charles L. Beale, Register in Bankruptcy, at the Court-house in the City of Poughkeepsie, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. Also that the second and third general meeting of creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the same time and place, before said Register, for the purposes named in the 27th and 28th sections of said act.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of January, 1869.
ja21-law3wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH D. CROCKETT and CHRISTIAN F. SCHRAMME, bankrupts.—No. 1,611.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Joseph D. Crockett and Christian F. Schramme, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of January, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1869.
ja7-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN SMITH SCHNITGEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 2.2 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 4th January, 1869.
ja7-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,937.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM I. TOWNSEND, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of William I. Townsend, (member of late firm Atwater, Mulford & Co.,) of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of January, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York.
ja14-law3wTh*

NO. 1,932.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL GOLDSCHMIDT, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New York, in and for the Southern District of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1869.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Michael Goldschmidt, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869.
ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
ja14-law3wTh* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK S. COMSTOCK and JAMES M. WHEALER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Frederick S. Comstock, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 2.2 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 6th January, 1869.
ja7-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,023.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES E. HYATT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Charles E. Hyatt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of January, 1869.
WILLIAM WESTERFIELD, Assignee.
ja14-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK S. COMSTOCK and JAMES M. WHEELER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—James M. Wheeler, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 2.2 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 6th January, 1869.
ja7-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EZRA WHITE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their election as assignees of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt, of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1869.
WM. R. WOODIN, DAN. W. GUERNSEY.
ja7-law3wTh

NO. 1,912.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILLIP STRAUSS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Philip Strauss, of the City of New-York in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja7-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 1,873.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORITZ FRANK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Moritz Frank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
ja7-law3wTh* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 1,887.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL GOULDING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel Goulding, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK,
ja7-law3wTh* Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES B. EDWARDS, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
WM. SUDD DEACON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
WM. GLEDHILL, Attorney, Paterson.
JAN. 20 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE CODLING, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 21, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES F. MANSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 21, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB LINCKS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 21, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NATHANIEL W. HOWELL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Jan. 21, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES E. SAMSON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 21, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY BOGERT and ROBERT D. EVANS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 21, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS A. BENNETT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 21, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM FLORENCE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Florence, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of February, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of January, 1869.
ja21-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEVI COOK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Levi Cook, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of February, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of January, 1869.
ja21-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD D. MERRITT, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 9th day of January, 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward D. Merritt, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of January, A.D. 1869.
ja14-law3wTh* JOSEPH E. PRAY, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HUGH G. LAMBERT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Hugh G. Lambert, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York City, the 6th day of January, A. D. 1869.
JOSEPH W. VAIL, Assignee, No. 301 Washington-st., New-York City.
ja7-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES BLACK and WILLIAM SECOR, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts will be held on the 5th day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 19, 1869.
JAMES M. STREETER, Assignee.

NO. 1,894.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTHONY M. SEE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Anthony M. See, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of December, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja14-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE, ACTIVE American ladies, situations as housekeepers; are fully competent and have good references; will work for the interest of their employers; in a private family, hotel, or any respectable establishment. Can be seen through the week at 107 6th-av., first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; can do fluting; or as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call or address No. 145 East 9th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dressmaker a few more engagements by the day or week in private families. Call on or address AUROUZE, No. 180 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, TO GO OUT by the day, week or month; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best references. Address M. H., Nos. 910 or 559 2d-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class waitress, or would take a chambermaid's place; can do plain sewing. Call at her present employer's for two days, No. 464 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook and baker; will assist in washing; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced cook; understands all kinds of baking; best of City reference. Call at No. 9 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; IS A good laundress; City reference given. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

SIMMS' FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERVANTS Agency, No. 132 West 3?th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., male and female, to fill every capacity at the shortest notice.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EDUCATION AND experience, a position of trust as housekeeper in the family of a widower, or where the wife is an invalid; children, if young, an inducement; best of references given and required. Address Mrs. E., Box No. 2,309 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., City or country situations for a large number of first-class cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers for private families, boarding-houses, hotels.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable English Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or wait on a lady; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 346 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as nursery governess; understands French, English and music; has unexceptionable City references as to character, ability, &c. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; no objection to a private boarding-house; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 245 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, the washing of a few gentlemen or private families at her own residence; the best of City references given. Apply to Mrs. BROWN, No. 425 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED CHAMBERMAID and fine washer, a situation; would take the place of laundress, or to do the cooking and assist with the washing. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG French woman, (a native of Paris,) as first-class cook in a private family; is a first-class pastry cook; good references. Apply or address No. 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A STEADY WOMAN A SITUAtion to do general housework in a small, plain family; is a good washer and ironer, and good plain cook. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 201 East 20th-st., corner 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiting alone; has the best of references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 320 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class chambermaid and laundress, or laundress; can do up ladies' muslins in the neatest manner; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 Lexington-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls, one as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, the other as waitress; good City reference from their last place. Call at No. 401 East 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY an American young woman, Protestant; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children and chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 207 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION AS cook; understands all sorts of cooking; is a good baker; has a smart little girl 9 years old; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 227 East 20th-st., between 3d and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman; is a good cook and baker, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference given. Call at No. 131 East 22d-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced woman, to take care of a baby or grown children, assist with chamberwork or make herself useful. Apply for two days at Mrs. RUSSEL'S, No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second story, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands English, French and American cooking; no objection to the country; has the best of City references. Call at No. 9 5th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as laundress in a hotel or public institution; thoroughly understands the washing-machine; best references given. Can be seen at No. 123 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, basement door.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework for a small private family; has a little girl 10 years old that can wait on the door. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; is a most excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference. Call at No. 316 East 32d-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; best City reference. Call at No. 146 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; IS capable of taking entire charge of a baby; good reference. Can be seen at No. 28 East 35th-st., her last employers.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUAtion: can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands all kinds of family sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 225 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant as lady's maid and seamstress; can dress hair, &c.; would take charge of grown children. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN COUNTRY OR City by a cook, washer and ironer; would do housework, or chamberwork and fine washing. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 330 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable woman as first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; no objection to a private boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, sewing by the day in private families. Call for two days at 157 West 2?th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and seamstress, or first-class waitress, with excellent references. No. 75 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A PROTestant, a situation as first-class cook. Call at No. 224 West 18th-st., for two days.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and is perfectly willing to make himself generally useful; can milk; good City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by an experienced man, who perfectly understands his business; is a Protestant; has the best City reference. Address R. P., No. 900 Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man as gardener; also understands the care of horses and cows; wife as cook; good baker; will assist in washing; is obliging. Address H. G., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, ENGLISH, A situation in City or country as coachman, &c., or coachman, gardener, &c.; first-class reference. Address S. TYRRELL, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man, of long experience in the City; seven years' reference from last place. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 36 Lexington-av., private stable.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT book-keeper, cashier or accountant, by a young man of good address; last five years with a large City house; three years as cashier; desires a position requiring knowledge of accounts; references unexceptionable. Address T., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 18 YEARS OF age, a situation in some wholesale house; salary no object; best references. Address B. E. W., Box No. 1?? *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A MAN OF ENTERPRISE WANTED to open a free test office for Wolcott's Pain Paint and Annihilator in each of the Southern States, Canada and Pacific Coast. Large profits and conscientious employment, requiring but small capital. Those who wish can call and see the remarkable cures performed for scores of people every day, at No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York, or address R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK for 1869. This is a volume of 800 pages, which every business man and every professional man will want. Price, $3 50. Agents canvassing books are now ready. Apply to O. D. CASE & CO., Publishers, No. 116 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, SCOTCH OR ENGlish girl, a Protestant, to do chamber work, plain sewing, and assist in taking care of children. Apply for two days, between the hours of 10 and 1, at No. 164 Lexington-av. Good references necessary.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO UNDERstands her work and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; also, a good waitress and chambermaid; City references required from last place. Call between 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 68 East 34th-st.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED—ONE OR TWO good job compositors, accustomed to best City work. Apply immediately to BAKER & GODWIN, No. 1 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 16 OR 17 YEARS of age, to assist in book-keeping and do office work; must be a good penman and correct in figures. Address Post Office Box No. 5,483.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND seamstress, with City reference. Apply at No. 141 West 43d-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD PLUMBER AND ONE tinman to go a short distance in the country. Apply to ADEE & DELEREE, No. 290 Water-st.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WELL RECOMmended, graduated at the University of France, and lately arrived, desires a situation as teacher in a school or family, where his services would be considered equal to full board. Address A. T., No. 738 Broadway, basement.

INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY, A MEMber of the School of Design, will give instruction to a few more pupils, at their homes, in drawing and water colors. Address A. D. H., Post Office Box No. 1,122 New-York.

TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER wishes to make an engagement, either in a school or private family, as teacher of the English branches. Address A. C., Brooklyn Post Office.

FRENCH AND SPANISH LANGUAGES taught by Prof. ANGLADE. Address Powers Hotel, No. 19 Park-row.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TEACH THE English branches or music, after 12 o'clock. Address GOVERNESS, Station L, New-York Post Office.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Jan. 23
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Feb. 6
ST. LAURENT.....ROUSSEAU...SATURDAY, Feb. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

CUBA.....Jan. 20 | RUSSIA.....Feb. 10
JAVA.....Jan. 27 | CHINA.....Feb. 17
AUSTRALIAN.....Feb. 3 | SOUDA.....Feb. 24

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$80
Cabin to Paris.....$150 | Steerage.....$45

No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

CALEDONIA.....Jan. 23 | EUROPA.....Feb. 13
BRITANNIA.....Jan. 30 | INDIA.....Feb. 20
COLUMBIA.....Feb. 6 | IOWA.....Feb. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

NEBRASKA.....Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN.....Feb. 3, at 11 A.M.
NEVADA.....Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA.....Feb. 17, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80; gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Jan. 23, 1 P.M.
KANSAS (NOW via Halifax).....Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1 P.M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Jan. 30, 1 P.M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, Feb. 6, 1 P.M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and $35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	30	To Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer on the 26th of every month, from Panama about the 26th, upon the arrival of the British Mail steamer from Liverpool. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York or Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connections. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.

A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 29 Wall-st, or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.		Second Cabin.	Steerage.
Outside.	Inside.		
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st. at 12 o'clock noon.

FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JAN. 23—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. W. H. WEST.

Steamer leaving Feb. 9, connects with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco March 5, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMBERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. THELEPHON, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 28,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....Jan. 21.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau.....Jan. 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Feb. 4.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamer
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent, to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA.
Carrying the United States mails.
The well-known steamship
WILLIAM P. CLYDE, Capt. BULKLEY,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.

RAPIDAN follows.....Jan. 30.
SIENVILLE follows.....Feb. 6.
DE SOTO follows.....Feb. 13.

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. HOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAIL.....SATURDAY, Jan. 23
GEO. WASHINGTON...GAGER.....SATURDAY, Jan. 30
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and elegant side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 5 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—TO LET TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN a comfortable furnished front room, with plain board, in a private residence, 45th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.; first-class location. Address with reference, A. B. C., Box No. 839 Post Office.

A LADY OCCUPYING A MODERN HOUSE near Irving Hall and the Academy of Music will let a cnoice of handsomely-furnished rooms with or without board. Apply at No. 153 East 15th-st., near Irving-place.

NO. 11 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER of 8th-st., one block from Broadway—Handsomely-furnished connecting rooms; also parlor and bedroom; excellent single rooms for gentlemen; good table. References exchanged.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THE fourth floor, facing south, to let with board. Also, a basement room suitable for a doctor's office. Apply at No. 15 West 24th-st.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentlemen; family private. Apply at No. 659 Greenwich-st.

NO. 50 WEST 12TH-ST.—A LARGE HANDsomely furnished room, on second floor, to let, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife; references exchanged.

NO. 53 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-place—A suite of handsome furnished rooms on second floor, with board, to a family or party of gentlemen; reference given and required.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND ELEGANT front room, with board, for two, $26 a week; one child, and a fine hall room, $8, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d ave.

BOARD AT HARLEM.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife desire to obtain board on the west side of Harlem in a private family. Address, stating terms and location, D. B. S., Box No. 1,943 Post Office, N. Y.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS to let, with or without board, at No. 17 East 37th-st.; references exchanged.

NO. 1,214 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR below 30th-st., a large and elegantly furnished front room to let; will accommodate two gentlemen.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th ave.—Beautiful large front room, neatly furnished; modern improvements.

NO. 14 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND University-place, a single room with grate, on second floor, with board. Dinner, 6 P. M.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-av., furnished apartments, three rooms en suite, with convenience complete, to let with private table only.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—NO 125, ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, with board; private table if desired.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1868.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents, and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1868, Sealed Proposals will be received until TUESDAY, the 26th day of January, 1869, at 9 o'clock A. M., for furnishing the Paper for the public printing until the 31st day of December, 1869; the said proposals to be opened before, and the award of contracts to be made by a joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government. The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but the contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

22,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

8,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x36 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 22x34 inches, and weighing forty-four pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

1,000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

1,000 reams superfine Map Paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing eighty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS, (to be of any required weights.)

3,000 reams Quarto Post, lull'd inches.
3,600 reams Flat Cap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
3,000 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x26 inches.
2,000 reams Double Demy, 20½x33 inches.
2,000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
1,000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
500 reams Medium, 18x23 inches.
500 reams Royal, 19x24 inches.
600 reams Super Royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams Imperial, 22½x31 inches.
300 reams Cover Paper, measuring 21x25 inches, and of any required color or colors.
4,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x30 inches.

CLASS 6.—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS, (engine-sized.)

1,000 reams, measuring 20x26 inches, weighing 42 pounds per ream.
800 reams, measuring 24x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
800 reams, measuring 26x39 inches, weighing 48 pounds per ream.
800 reams, measuring 18x29 inches, weighing 30 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity, or for any portion not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity, or any portion of the papers designated in Class 3, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond with security to the approval of a United States Judge or District Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, shall furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Congressional printer, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly thereto.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the *Joint Committee on Public Printing*, either to the care of Hon. H. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. S. H. Ladin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or John D. Defrees, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
JOHN D. DEFREES,
Congressional Printer.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, } No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 22d day of January, 1869, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of Fresh Beef and 300,000 pounds of Fresh Vegetables, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and Station, as required. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed; the responsibility of the guarantors to be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed and has the license required by act of Congress.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full, at the option of the Department.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

J. C. ELDRIDGE,
Paymaster U. S. Navy at New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
In great variety and at prices from
$10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward,
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warerooms, 57 Chambers-st and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD STONES, latest designs, at reduced prices at S. KLASER'S Marble Works, No. 52 1st-av., near 51-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLASER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country, but thin out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 318 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, CERTIficate No. 11,853, for $10,000 United States 10-40 five per cent stock, registered in the name of Grant Thorburn, jr., and assigned on its back to R. P. Spencer. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Fifty Dollars Reward will be paid for its return to KETCHUM, PHIPPS & SELKNAP, No. 24 Broad-st.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ADAMS PRESS; size, 26x43, or larger. Address, stating length of time in use and lowest cash price, PRINTER, Box No. 2,038, Philadelphia, Penn.

SHIPPING.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—The New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamship GRANADA, Capt. F. A. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, sailing on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 12 M. Freight received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, 22d inst. All former facilities afforded to shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES, SLEIGHS, &c.
ALL STYLES; GREAT BARGAINS.
HARNESS, BELLS, ROBES, &c.,
At warerooms of CALVIN WITTY,
No. 638 Broadway.

A lot of second-hand Carriages for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE YOUNG MARE, JUST from the country, 6 years old, sound and kind, 15¾ hands high, very stylish driver. Inquire of CHARLES KAILE, No. 72½ Charles-st., near Bleecker, New-York.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS AND BELLS.—ONE hundred Sleighs, comprising several celebrated makers, equal to Goulds, 25 per cent less than cost, to close out.
HAM'S, 4th-st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, USEFUL BLIND HORSE, wagon and harness, suitable for grocery or express-man; price low. Inquire at stove store, No. 300 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

FOR SALE—A LARGE GOULD SLEIGH, plush trimmings, in fine order; has been but little used. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS, 638 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Business Property

FOR SALE.

Broadway, between Franklin and White sts.
Duane-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts.
Grand-st., between Green and Wooster sts.
Grand-st., between Attorney and Clinton sts.
New Bowery, between Madison and Roosevelt sts.
Gold-st., near Ann-st.
Greene-st., between Broome and Spring sts.
Jacob-st., near Frankfort-st.
Madison-st., between Pike and Market sts.
Water-st., between Coenties and Old-slips.
Vesey-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts.
Laurens-st., between Broome and Spring sts.
Carmine-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts.
West-st., near Liberty-st.
Thompson-st., between Spring and Prince sts.
Mulberry-st., between Canal and Bayard sts.
Laurens-st., between Prince and Houston sts.
Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome sts.

For full particulars, apply at the office of

JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

THOSE VALUABLE STORES, NOS. 75, 77, 79 and 81 VESEY-ST., CORNER OF WASHINGTON, LONG OCCUPIED BY WETMORE & CO.

FOR PRICE AND TERMS APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

FOR SALE—ONE OR MORE OF THOSE NEW 4 story and high-stoop brown-stone houses on the north side of 54th-st., between 7th and Madison ave.; finished in a very superior manner. Inquire of the owner, on the premises, (possession immediately,) JOHN C. SARLES.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND ON 81ST. near Leonard-st., with an "L" on Catharine-lane, being about 22 feet front on 81st-st. and 40 feet front on Catharine-lane. Also, two new brown-stone houses with New-York Life Insurance Company's new building; $45,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—The four-story brick house, No. 30 Union-place, east side Union-square, between 16th and 16th sts., 26x125. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA LARGE AND FINE four-story house, with extended back building; location in 23d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Possession May 1.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—EIGHT LOTS OF ground, (25x100.5 each,) with large house, for sale, near 3d avenue Circle on 86th-st. None but principals need apply to DAVID HOYT, No. 288 Cherry-st.; or W. GERMOND, builder, 11th-st., near 4th-av.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., fine three-story brown-stone house, elegant order. Also, very pretty new houses, perfect order, 36th-st., near 5th-av., furniture if wanted.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NICE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, in 35th-st., a few doors from 5th-av.; high stoop; 18x55; Columbia College lease for 21 years or annum; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THIRD-av., west side; a good investment; will be sold low and on very easy terms.
JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN LOTS ON THE BOULEvard and 156th-st.; eighteen lots at Fort Washington, and seventeen lots at White Plains. Terms easy.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 36 Johnst.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, with lot, No. 269 Lexington-av., New-York; marble front; house 18 feet 4 inches by 48 feet; lot 95 feet. Apply at No. 23 Walker-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, 8A0H 20x100, south side of 57th-st., 300 feet west of 11th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

FOR SALE—FIVE CHOICE LOTS ON NORTH side of 67th-st., west and near 8th-av. Apply to SHEPHERD & PARKER, No. 161 Broadway.

A LIST OF HOUSES, BUSINESS PROPERties, stores and lots mailed free by STANLEY DAY, No. 925 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE.—VERY superior house in Carroll-st., between Clinton and Henry sts.; 22x63, with lot 80x100; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.
At SUTTENTUYVIL,
At IRVINGTON, or
At YONKERS, on the Hudson River, or
At WEST MOUNT VERNON,
At BRONXVILLE,
At SCARSDALE, or
At CHAPPAQUA, on the Harlem Railroad.
FARMS and DWELLINGS for RENT or for SALE to suit customers of any capacity.
BUILDING PLOTS in great variety for SALE by
WALTER UNDERHILL, Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT PELHAM, WESTCHESTER County, N. Y., on the Sound, a first-class country seat; about 20 acres of land, beautifully laid out; the house is built of stone, in the best manner; is very large and convenient, and the outhouses are all new and complete. Apply to WILLIAM A. DUNCAN, No. 187 Fulton-st.

CHEAP COTTAGE FOR SALE—WITH One or twenty-five acres, eighteen miles out on the Morris and Essex Railroad; also new, spacious, strictly first-class modern house, or bargain; convenient to depot. Apply or address R. C. SPEER & CO., No. 79 Broad-st., Newark, or Box No. 1,774 New-York Post Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale or to let, also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 249 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE AT ORANGE, N. J.
HAMILTON & WALLIS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND, forty-acre farm, good house and outbuildings, and farmer's cottage; two well fruited and shaded; $15,000; cheap.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

LIST OF RESIDENCES, FARMS, lots, building sites, (Westchester County my specialty,) mailed free by STANLEY DAY, 925 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING, Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

CANAL-ST. STORES AT REASONABLE RATES.

One, a corner, through to Walker-st., 44 feet front. One, small, 23 feet front, admirably placed for jobbers, near Broadway and opposite Earle's Hotel. Apply to A. W. BOYCE, No. 248 Canal-st., first floor.

BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE, FOR MERcantile purposes, the three first-class five-story stores about to be erected at the southeast corner of Broadway and 22d-st.; each store 23 feet wide and over 100 feet deep. The basement to be excavated to the curb-stone on each street. Plans can be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ON BROADWAY, NEAR BROOME-st.—Three first floors, 75 feet front by 100 feet deep; all can be made to communicate, and will be let about 1st February; the best location in New-York for the clothing business or business of that kind. Address at once Box No. 3,604 Post Office.

TO LET—THE "STEWART HOUSE," NO. 478 Broadway; possession can be given by first of March; one of the best locations in the City of New-York for a restaurant and lodging-house; has about 40 rooms. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 697 Broadway, or Post Office, Box No. 3,664.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground, 60x80, in West-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts.; also a plot of ground 46x100 on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE PARK—A plot of land, 75x100, to lease for a term of years with renewals. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE TWO LOTS ON THE NORTH side of Grand-st., about 80 feet west of Elm-st., with an L on Elm-st.; each lot being about 25x100 feet. Apply to WM. & E. S. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE ELEGANT, LIGHT FLOORS, in No. 21 Fulton-st., near Fulton Ferry, with or without steam power; will be let separately or together. Apply at No. 239 Water-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE NEW stone building, No. 249 Pearl-st., near Peck-slip; elegant and spacious lofts. Apply as above.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 32 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
Proprietor.....Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

WILL OPEN
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1869,
with a new and original Comedy, in two acts, by Mr. John Brougham, entitled
BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.
Characters by Messrs. JOHN BROUGHAM, GEO. STODDART, C. HALE, E. LAMB, C. EDMONDS, Miss EDIZA NEWTON, Mrs. W. WINTER, Miss CARR and Miss ANDREWS.
AFTER THE COMEDY,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
WILL MAKE A FEW REMARKS.
To be followed by an entirely new and original Burlesque, by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, entitled
THE DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868.
Being a series of somewhat personal, but, the compiler hopes, not unpardonable reflections upon the abilities and notabilities of the past season, containing among other injunctionable matter, sundry audacious and unjustifiable infringements upon existing patent rights.

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BROOKLYNA, the oldest of her numerous family, a remarkably forward young lady, proud, pious and independent, following but very little intercourse with her ma, and that she means to abridge.....Miss LYLE
NEWJERSIA, another of Manhatta's offspring, but having been unfortunately born, out of the Union, not in complete communion with her sisters.....Miss L. MAHON
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MLLE. FASHION, from Paris, Manhatta's dearest friend, general dealer in darting dry goods, ducks of diamonds, and other unpleasable necessities to the disconsolate people who have "nothing to wear."
Miss SEPHIE GERMON
PUBLIC OPINION, the Great "Sir Oracle" of social life, whose judgment wise men reverence, fools fear and knaves deride.....Miss ELIZA NEWTON
MELPOMENE, an old and much neglected melancholy muse, who has seen better days, and brags about them, which one has every right to do, poor soul.....Mrs. PRIOR
CAPTAIN JINKS, of the Naval Equestrian Service,
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EIGHTH SUBJECT—THE DEEP SEA DEPOT.
NEPTUNE, Conductor of the Ocean Telegraph.....Mr. GRAY
Surrounded by submarine operators, all Diving Belles.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 P. M.
Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Balcony Chairs, (secured,) $1 50; Dress Circle, (secured seats,) $1; Second Balcony, (secured,) 75 cents.
Admission, 75 cents; to Second Circle, 50 cents.
Private Boxes, (holding six,) $12.
JAMES SCHONBERG, Stage Manager.

A GRAND CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN AT
ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL,
East 16th-st

ALBANY.

The Joint Convention for Nominating a United States Senator—Executive Session of the Senate—Confirmation of Appointments—The Assembly Committees Not Yet Announced—A Soldiers' Monument in Central Park.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

The closing formalities of the rather peculiar mode provided by Congress for the election of a United States Senator were gone through with to-day. The Senate, headed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, proceeded to the Assembly Chamber, where, in joint convention, the two houses "compared nominations." As the result of the "comparison," REUBEN E. FENTON was declared Senator in Congress from this State for six years from the 4th of March next. The rather unpleasant duty of announcing this result devolved upon Mr. BEACH, the Democratic Lieutenant-Governor, who presided over the joint convention, and who performed the duty with the grace and good nature that distinguishes all his official acts, and which are gaining for him a rapidly increasing popularity.

SENATE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

After the joint convention the Senate went into Executive Session for the first time during the session, and confirmed a large number of Notaries Public besides the following State officers: Commissary-General, WM. H. MORRIS, Democrat, of Putnam County; State Commissioner of Charities, NATHAN B. BISHOP, LL. D., Republican, of New-York; Major-General of Militia, JOHN W. WILLIAMS, of Rochester. Dr. BISHOP is at present Chairman of the Executive Committee of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, and was nominated State Commissioner by Gov. FENTON during the recess.

THE COMMITTEES.

The Assembly was again disappointed to-day in not getting from Speaker YOUNGLOVE an announcement of his Committees. They have got used to waiting, however, and can stand it another day. It is now said that they will positively be announced to-morrow. There is a fierce fight for the Chairmanship of the leading Committees, and a desire to reconcile the difficulty and pacify all parties so far as possible is given as an excuse for still further delaying their announcement. The Speaker says he expects there will be some squirming, and it is not likely he will be disappointed. He professes to be more anxious to construct good committees than to fulfil past promises. The sharpest contest is for the chairmanship of the Committee on Cities and Villages, which is supposed to contain the largest amount of stealings. LA BAU, of Warren, GLEASON, of St. Lawrence, and RICHMOND, of New-York, are the chief contestants, and GLEASON'S chances are said to-day to be a little ahead. He probably knows the least about cities of the three, but it may be that in this case ignorance is bliss. Rumor assigns the chairmanship of the Railroad Committee to Judge W. W. CAMPBELL, of Otsego, formerly of the Superior Court of New-York. This appointment will be satisfactory to everybody and eminently fit to be made, as Judge CAMPBELL has no enemies, and in point of integrity and capacity, few rivals in the Legislature.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT IN THE CENTRAL PARK.

The Assembly went into Committee of the Whole to-day, and by unanimous consent passed to a third reading Mr. MURPHY'S bill authorizing the Board of Supervisors of New-York City to appropriate a sum not exceeding $20,000 for the erection of a soldiers' monument in Central Park. The appropriation is very moderate, and after the Supervisors have taken out their usual commissions, the chances are that the "Soldiers' monument" will be reduced to a wooded head-stone. S.

Election of United States Senator.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

At noon the members of the Senate proceeded to the Assembly Chamber, where the Lieutenant-Governor took the chair, and announced both Houses in the joint session for the purpose of electing a United States Senator in place of EDWIN D. MORGAN. The Clerks of each House read that part of their journals showing the action of each branch with reference to the election of Senator, when the Lieutenant-Governor arose, and in behalf of the Senate and Assembly, announced that REUBEN E. FENTON was duly elected United States Senator from the State of New-York for the term of six years from March 4, 1869, in place of EDWIN D. MORGAN.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HALE—To amend section 426 of the Court of Procedure.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—To amend the charter of the People's Life Association.

By Mr. BANKS—To ammend the acts of 1868, relative to public exchange.

By Mr. CHAPMAN—To authorize the employment of a stenographer in the Court of Sessions in Broome County.

By Mr. MORGAN—To amend the act relative to supplying vacancies in the office of Justices of Peace.

By Mr. FOLGER—To provide for the submission to the people of the amended Constitution for the election of Judges.

By Mr. MURPHY—To incorporate the Fifth-avenue Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

By Mr. MURPHY—Providing that the City of New-York shall be represented in the Board of Directors of the New-York Bridge Company by the Mayor, Comptroller and President of the Board of Aldermen of the said City, and Brooklyn by the officers constituting the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and directing the Company to proceed without delay to constructing the bridge; and it must be completed by June 1, 1874, giving power to use as much of the land under water in the East River as may be necessary for the construction of piers and towers.

By Mr. MURPHY—Empowering the Commissioners of Quarantine to take all necessary steps to preserve and strengthen the structures now being erected on the west bank in the Lower Bay for Quarantine purposes.

Mr. WILLIAMS' bill proposes to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals to $6,000, and Justices of the Supreme Court to $5,000, in lieu of all other compensation.

Mr. TWEED introduced a bill providing that in proceedings relative to assessment for local improvements in New-York, where any fraud is discovered whereby damage has been sustained by the owner, the party aggrieved may apply to the Judge of the Supreme Court in Special Term, who shall proceed to hear proof at once. If fraud has been committed said assessment shall be vacated.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the construction of a new bridge in Rathbone, Steuben County. Establishing an academical department in the Union School in Oswego.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate then went into Executive session and confirmed the following nominations of the Governor: NATHAN BISHOP, of New-York, to be Commissioner of Public Charities. JOHN WILLIAMS, to be Major-General of the Seventh Division of the National Guard, *vice* CRAIG WADSWORTH, resigned. WILLIAM H. MORRIS, of Putnam County, to be Commissary-General of Ordnance. Notaries—John L. Brower, Frederick W. White, Fred. E. Lathrop, Daniel J. Noyes, Wilson M. Power, George V. N. Baldwin, Thomas Bisgood, James E. Carpenter, Frank H. Cowdry, John C. Devoy, Julian T. Davies, Edward De Rose, Michael J. Farrell, Fred. W. Ford, Wm. S. Gerrish, George W. Gibbons, Levi Gray, Frederic R. Hartman, John H. Hand, Edward Hartnagle, Henry F. Leiberman, John W. Leveridge, John Murphy, Albert M. Shack, Noel B. Sanborn, Capuis P. Stinerts, George H. Starr, Wm. R. Wermesskersh, Washington Wheelwright, Erastus F. Brown, John A. Broadhead, Wm. B. Crosby, Jr., Ebenezer B. Converse, James R. Doolittle, Jr., C. J. Delevan, Edward S. Dickinson, John Fowler, Jr., Dana L. Hubbard, Jonas B. Kissam, George Kellock, Thomas Pruden, Wm. T. B. Storms, Thomas Allison, Wm. Brower, Bela M. Farnham, Henry C. Howells, A. Barton Hough, Wm. J. Harding, Charles T. McClenachan, Francis F. Musbury, Jr., D. Judson Newland, Samuel Rosendale, Charles H. Stanley, Henry H. Smith, Mason W. Tyler and Wm. C. Witter.

Executive sessions for the purpose of confirming notaries only were ordered for Thursday and Friday, and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Tritoner Schutzer Company. To amend the charter of Phelps, Ontario County.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MOSELEY—To amend the act relative to the Brooklyn fire limits. Also, relative to conveyances.

By Mr. CARPENTER—Relative to the commutation of taxes for the support of the National Guard.

By Mr. RANDALL—Relative to the tax on dogs.

By Mr. NACHTMANN—To amend the charter of the Cosmos Insurance Company of New-York.

By Mr. HARTMAN—To provide for an additional Metropolitan Fire Commissioner.

By Mr. FREAR—To amend the charter of the People's Life Association.

By Mr. BERGEN—For the better protection of mechanics in this State by the regulation of convict labor.

By Mr. MADDEN—To authorize the purchase of a farm and building in Hempstead for a poor-house; also to confirm the vote of electors in Hempstead relative to a cemetery.

By Mr. SUFFERN—To improve the Hackensack Creek.

By Mr. PALMER—For the improvement of Rackett River; also to legalize the official acts of EDWIN D. WHITE as a Justice of the Peace.

By Mr. DICKMAN—To amend the acts relative to the construction of the Schoharie Valley Railroad.

By Mr. BRUNDAGE—To amend the code of procedure.

By Mr. LAMAREUX—Relative to assessment of highway labor on the Jeffersonville Turnpike.

By Mr. FERRIS—To complete the road from Dock-street, Yonkers, to New-York City.

By Mr. KILLHAM—To increase the fare on the Cazenovia Railroad.

By Mr. SMITH—Relative to the erection of the Wadsworth Normal School at Geneseo.

By Mr. PLUNKETT—To amend the charter of the Albany and New-York West Side Railroad.

By Mr. HARTMAN—To protect consumers of coal in New-York City.

The resolution to examine into the affairs of the Merchants' Union Express Company was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Adjourned.

BRIEF NOTES.

A Massachusetts paper is bold enough to express the opinion that the effort now making to give women the right to vote will, if successful, demoralize the world more than any event since Eve was induced to eat the forbidden fruit in the garden of Eden.

The California pioneers, who left New-England in 1849, are arranging for a grand trip home on the opening of the Pacific Railroad.

Twenty Democratic papers in Virginia indorse the new Conservative movement, twenty oppose it, and three express no opinion.

The Germans in Minnesota have grand torch-light sleigh-rides, made brilliant by transparencies and lively by a band of music and the jingling of the bells.

The late HARVEY SANFORD, of New-Haven, bequeathed $10,000 to the American Congregational Union, to erect places of public worship, and $2,000 to the American Bible Union.

Texas has sixty-five newspapers, six of them daily.

A member of the Maine Legislature has procured the passage of an order, directing the Committee on Legal Reform to devise some means for the protection of valises, trunks, &c., from the ravages of the wild animals employed on the Eastern railroads as baggage-masters.

Boston is preparing for the celebration of the Fourth of July.

A young lady in Charleston, S. C., on going into her chamber a few nights ago, discovered three men under her bed. She screamed, and they stayed not upon the order of their going.

A fashionable dressmaker in St. Louis has sued a lady to recover $75 for making a dress. One day has been consumed in the trial, fourteen dress-makers have testified as experts, and the case is yet undecided—as might be anticipated.

The Chicago Post Office received last year 66,658,580 letters, and sent away 48,526,247.

As the result of a curious conflict between the State and Federal Courts in Iowa, the members of the Board of Supervisors of one county are under bonds to the United States Circuit Court in the sum of $500 each, to do what the District Court commands them not to do under penalty of $1,000.

New Railroad Arrangements in the South.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, Jan. 13.

The principal railroad men of the South met in convention yesterday in this city. It was chiefly through the exertion of Superintendent T. S. WILLIAMS, of the N. O., J. and G. N. Railroad, and that of E. D. FROST, Esq., General Superintendent Mississippi Central Railroad, that the Convention, which met at Atlanta, Ga., last week, composed of superintendents of Southern railroads, adjourned to meet in this city for the purpose of making fast schedule time and sure connections, and at low rates, of through freights to all points in the United States and the Canadas, and also to shorten the time as much as possible for travel between New-Orleans and New-York and all important points. Special consideration was given to through-freight, and rates so fixed as to insure cheaper passage and freight than by steamboats or steamships, and no delays.

THE ROGERS' MURDER.

The Rumored Arrest of Gibney.

Yesterday was a season of excitement, perplexities and mysteries, in Police circles. Something had been done; something had happened that was generally conceded would put a new phase upon the Rogers murder, but exactly what that something was seemed as utterly unknown in the private offices of Police Captains as on the most public resorts of the City.

The excitement of the day began with the publication, by an evening paper, of what purported to be an extract from the Waterbury (Conn.) *American*, and which was as follows:

"Monday night a New-York Detective arrived here and succeeded in finding a certain TOM MCGIBNEY, who has been in the employ of the Woolen Company here for the past two weeks.

The arrest was made upon suspicion that McGIBNEY was the party in whose care the letter was intrusted by the Rogers' murderer, which was indorsed, 'TOM will give this to you.'

MCGIBNEY is the convict who escaped to New-York from Sing Sing, some time since, and succeeded in reaching New-York, by secreting himself under some lumber in a barge.

He was met in New-York by friends who quietly sent him to Waterbury by private conveyance.

The detective who made the arrest succeeded in securing the prisoner and conducted him to New-York last evening, and our city officials knew nothing of the matter until after both persons were on their way.

A brother of the prisoner arrived here late last evening from New-York, doubtless to put his brother on guard, but was too late."

Immediate application was made to Mayor HALL, District-Attorney GARVIN, Coroner FLYNN, and Superintendent KENNEDY for the details of this singular story, but all of the officials declared that they knew nothing whatever of the matter. They had heard indeed—although they did not say so—that MCGIBNEY was in Waterbury, but had not been advised of his arrest; and while no one of them expressed any opinion as to whether it had been attempted, they all knew certainly that they had not been informed that it had been effected.

Sunday night last, somebody who was in possession of the information concluded to put the Police upon the track of the hunted man, and, as a consequence, Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, received a note, saying, "TOM MCGIBNEY, *alias* Blake, is at Waterbury, Conn., working in a woolen factory." Accompanying this note was the name of the writer, and an appointment of a time and place where an interview could be had. Capt. CAMERON received this note on Monday morning, when on his way to the funeral of Inspector LEONARD, and as soon as he returned, sought and obtained the interview with the person. As a next step, he secured an accurate description of the person of MCGIBNEY, but the net result of all this was a vexatious delay, and Capt. CAMERON did not get his detectives, YOUNG and LA RUE, started for Waterbury until yesterday morning. In very great spirits these officers began their journey, and they enjoyed the anticipation of winning the great detective prize of the season, until they arrived at Bridgeport, Conn. There they met the Chief of Police of that city, and he threw a wet blanket upon them by imparting the news that the prize had been won, and MCGIBNEY, arrested by a New-York detective on the previous day, had already gone to New-York in custody. In proof of his story he produced a copy of the Waterbury *Gazette*, containing the same version of the affair given above. YOUNG and LA RUE therefore turned from Bridgeport, and would doubtless have congratulated the lucky New-York detective, if they could have found him, upon his success.

But that detective proved a veritable "shadow." He eluded all search, and kept himself and his secret not only from the public, but from the knowledge of such high officials as Superintendent KENNEDY. Several Police Captains were sure that McGIBNEY was in town and in custody, or under surveillance, but none of them could give anything more definite. It seems certain that the person who had "given away" MCGIBNEY to Capt. CAMERON had imparted the same information to other parties, and that some one had pounced down on the prize with amazing alacrity.

But this assumed capture of MCGIBNEY was not the most singular nor even the most important of the developments of yesterday. Some new theory of the murderer has obtained official credit, and MCGIBNEY, as a consequence, has sunk temporarily at least to a secondary position. Just now the authorities give out that they want MCGIBNEY only as a witness, and even that they are not sure that he is of much value in that capacity. The opinions of Mayor HALL and others on this point have been divulged, in consequence of the efforts that have been made by the friends of MCGIBNEY to barter his presumed importance in connection with the murder for an annulment of the nineteen months' service he owes the State at Sing Sing. But these vagabonds failed to remember that they were dealing with shrewd, experienced men, and so insisted that their man was ready to surrender in exchange for the promise of annulment, but at the same time they affirmed that he knew nothing whatever about the matter. In this way they managed to overreach themselves, and could get no further promise from Mayor HALL than that MCGIBNEY should have the required pardon from Sing Sing, provided he gave information that should prove serviceable in unraveling the mystery of the murder. Gov. HOFFMAN joined in this assurance, but it did not appear to be exactly what McGIBNEY wanted, and he did not surrender. Hence the authorities seem to have inferred that MCGIBNEY is really as ignorant of the murder as he says he is, and that his arrest will be of little value in "furthering the ends of justice."

The latest rumor of last night was that MCGIBNEY had been sent direct to his old quarters at Sing Sing, and thus at once secured to do "the State some service," and utterly ignored in connection with the Rogers murder.

A Mysterious Case.

The inquest on the body of JAMES JOHNSON, who was found upon the Erie Railway, a short distance east of the Bergen tunnel, on the 11th instant, was resumed before Coroner WHITE, at Union Hill, yesterday.

At the examination of witnesses *Louis Bernard* a Hudson City Policeman, testified that information was sent to the Police Station at Hudson City, on the morning of Monday, the 11th instant, that an injured man was lying at the Rock Tavern; he went, in company with Officer Peck, to the house, where he found Johnson sitting in a chair insensible, with blood flowing from his mouth; there was a wound upon the back of his head; witness could get no information as to the way in which Johnson was injured.

Dr. H. L. Hammond testified: That the deceased bore a scalp wound over the left ear, which was, in his opinion, caused by falling upon a sharp stone or by a blow from a sharp instrument; there were no other wounds.

Edward Mamman, a laborer, testified: That he saw the deceased when he was being carried into the Rock Tavern, and was told by the deceased that he "got hurt by stepping off the car."

Thomas McManus was sworn, and testified to the fact that he was with Johnson at four o'clock on the 11th inst., at which time the latter was perfectly sober, and was on his way home to Union Hill.

The inquest was further postponed after the examination of this witness, in order to obtain the testimony of other witnesses who were not present. The case is exciting a great deal of interest, the suspicion being entertained by many that the deceased was not upon the cars at all, but that he was carried to the spot and laid between the tracks.

Address Before the New-York State Military Association.

Rev. Mr. GALLAHER, of Brooklyn, delivered a very able and interesting oration last evening, at Steinway Hall, to the New-York State Military Association, which had been in business session during yesterday and Tuesday. The address turned entirely upon the deeds and heroism of our army during the late war, and upon the beneficent results which have proceeded from its prowess. He said that from first to last 2,688,000 men were enlisted during its course, and of these 460,000 were from the State of New-York alone. This latter number, he remarked, was twice the number of men that England ever had power to call into the field. In speaking of the theatre of the war, the land that was actually traversed and fought over, he observed that if the whole of France were laid upon it, that country would be no more in comparison than a baby's apron to his overcoat. Mr. GALLAHER in praising the valor of the army, complimented no less the ready and obedient manner in which it disbanded on the order of the Government. He particularly praised the silent and uncomplaining relinquishment of command shown by FREMONT, MCCLELLAN, SIGEL, HUNTER, HOOKER and other Generals when they had reason to suppose themselves unfairly treated.

At the close of the address a guidon was presented by Brig.-Gen. ASPINWALL, President of the Association, to the Seventy-fourth Regiment, located at Buffalo. It was received by Col. HINDS, the commander. The body of the flag was of dark blue silk, fringed with gold. In the centre were the arms of the Association, surrounded by its title, viz.: "New-York State Military Association." The guidon cost $100.

Mr. GEORGE W. WARREN, of Grace Church, performed on the organ, both before and after Mr. GALLAHER'S address.

Marriage Registration in New-York.

As there is considerable inquiry in regard to the duties of clergymen in certifying and forwarding marriage returns, we will quote briefly the requirements of the law, as stated in the *Evening Post*:

If the marriage is solemnized in either of the Counties of New-York, Westchester, Richmond or Queens, the returns must be sent within five days to the Bureau of Vital Statistics, in New-York; if within the County of Kings, it should be addressed to Dr. R. CRESSEN STILES, Court-house, Brooklyn. If the return is not made within ten days, the omission may be punished by a fine of $10, to be sued for and recovered by the Metropolitan Board of Health. It will now be easy for each clergyman to decide for himself in regard to the frequency and extent of his own delinquencies.

If the marriage be celebrated outside of the counties above named—in other words, if it does not take place within the Metropolitan Sanitary District—the clergyman is required to give the Clerk of the School District in which the marriage may be solemnized access to his registry, and furnish such other information as may be necessary to enable such Clerk to make these returns to the Clerk of the county. The returns find their way annually from the County Clerks through the Secretary of State to the Legislature. It is the duty of every clergyman to keep a registry and to note the ages of the persons married, the time of the marriage, and their places of birth, in such registry. (See Laws of 1847, chapter 152, New-York Statutes at Large, volume iv., pp. 281, 282.)

From these statements it must be quite clear to a large number of very amiable and excellent clergymen, that they are delinquents within a strict construction of the Registry laws.

The Progress of the Age—Lecture by Dr. J. R. Buchanan.

The first of a series of ten lectures projected by the Democratic Republican Association for the benefit of the citizens of the Ninth Ward who desire a quiet and intellectual evening's entertainment, free of charge, was delivered last evening in Lebanon Hall, No. 593 Hudson-street, by Dr. J. R. BUCHANAN, late of Kentucky. His subject, though somewhat backneyed, he succeeded in dressing up in a manner both interesting and instructive. He reviewed in a general way the progress of nature from barrenness and emptiness to fruitfulness, populousness and beauty. Then referred to the advance of science in agriculture, whereby the hoe was replaced by the horse plow, and that by steam power. He then speculated somewhat on the advance yet to be achieved, and, to his mind, not far distant, when steam, with its ponderous engine, would be replaced by caloric, the amount of which, produced by one ton of coal, if fully utilized, gave a power equal to the labor of a man for twenty-one years, and the propelling of the largest steam vessel for twelve hours. After recapitulating all the forms in which the products of the soil, including fruits of every kind, are by the application of science preserved to us through all seasons of the year, and transported almost with the same freshness, as when gathered, to every clime, he closed by foreshadowing the spiritual and moral improvement of the world, when in the coming century, by the combined influence of physical and moral advancement wars should cease, peace reign throughout the land, and man expend for his subsistence not more than one-third the time and toil now demanded by the inevitable decree, "in the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread."

Sale of Seats for Brougham's Theatre.

The seats for the opening night at Brougham's Theatre were sold at auction yesterday afternoon. The bidders were prompt, and all the seats were disposed of in about an hour and a half. The first choice of boxes brought $35. The second $35. Mr. BROUGHAM then tried selling, and the third and fourth choices brought $25, when he resigned to Mr. LEEDS. The orchestra chairs sold, the first choice, $3 50, the fourth $7 50 and the rest went at prices varying from $5 to $3. Balcony chairs sold from $6 to $3 50. Dress circle from $2 to $2 50. Mr. BROUGHAM undertook the business of selling again, and disposed of the entire second gallery to one man at $2 50 a seat.

Mr. BROUGHAM announced that the premiums paid were to go to the Dramatic Fund. The amount realized for that end was about $2,000. After the sale the buyers went up stairs at a champagne lunch.

United States Steamer Richmond—List of Officers.

The United States steamer *Richmond* will sail from Boston, Mass., about the 20th inst., to join the European Squadron. The following is a list of her officers:

Captain, J. R. M. Mullany; Lieutenant Commanders, R. R. Wallace, J. W. Philip, D. R. Cassell, A. S. Crowinshield, J. B. Coghlan and J. H. Sands; Ensigns, L. N. Housel, F. Collins, W. B. H. Frailey, L. D. Webster, J. G. Eaton; First Lieutenant of Marines, R. S. Collum; Surgeon, S. F. Coues; First Assistant Surgeon, E. Kershner; Paymaster, J. E. Tolfree; Chief Engineer, J. Johnson; First Assistant Engineers, F. A. Wilson and F. G. Smith; Second Assistant Engineers, H. W. Philips and J. W. Hollihan; Third Assistant Engineer, T. M. Ashton; Boatswain, Robert Dixon; Gunner, John Rogers; Carpenter, E. Thompson; Sailmaker, W. Rogers; Captain's Clerk, E. C. Gillespee; Paymaster's Clerk, S. W. Thomas.

Startling Suicide.

At 11 o'clock last evening Officer EDWARDS, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was going over his beat on the north side of Astor-place, and when near the corner of Lafayette-place, heard the report of a pistol on the opposite side of Astor-place, and turning quickly around, saw a man fall to the pavement. The officer rushed over and discovered that the man had shot himself through the head and was already dead. The body was taken in charge and removed to the Mercer-street Station-house, where it was identified as that of a German named JOHN FRITZ, about 30 years of age. The body was elegantly dressed, and in the pocket of the overcoat was a letter addressed to GEORGE FRITZ, care of STRAUSBURG & NUHN, No. 394 Broadway, in which the writer states that he could not liver any longer, and asks his brother's pardon for taking his own life. He states that his financial matters are all arranged and his board paid up to the 19th inst. No further developments were obtained last evening, and Coroner ROLLINS having been notified, Sergeant FERRIS sent the body to the Morgue to await an inquest.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

During the week past a deep religious interest has been observed in the Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, and "protracted" meetings have been held nightly. The services have been well attended, and there have been several conversions, two of the converted ones being Roman Catholics. On Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, there will be a public temperance meeting in the main audience-room of the church, on which occasion there will be very interesting exercises.

About 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in premises No. 115 Chambers-street, occupied by HOLLANDER & BYFIELD, dealers in army clothing, &c. The fire was confined to the first floor, and the other occupants suffered principally from water.

The Police Commissioners have not yet filled the vacancy caused by the death of Inspector LEONARD. Several of the Captains are understood to be candidates for the vacant position, but Capt. JOHN CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and Capt. JOHN J. MOUNT, of the Seventeenth Precinct, are understood to have the best chances for the place. Capt. MOUNT will doubtless obtain the position if he desures it, but in case he declines, Capt. CAMERON is considered to be most prominent. Both gentlemen are thoroughly qualified for the place.

A public meeting, under the auspices of the Neptune Division Sons of Temperance, was held in the church on Elizabeth-street, Rev. EDWIN F. JONES pastor, last evening. J. GLOVER, Esq., First Vice-President of the Society, presided, and after making a few remarks, introduced as the first speaker EDWIN L. BRANCH, Esq., Superintendent of the Wide-Awake Temple of Honor, and also of the Young People's Temple of Honor, of Providence, R. I. Mr. BRANCH, in the course of his address, spoke of the necessity and importance of young men and others signing the pledge before it was too late. It had been stated that there were about 100 temperance organizations in the City of New-York, and the speaker remarked that there was influence enough in these societies to create a revival of the temperance reform, that would be gratifying to every true friend of the cause. The President introduced as the next speaker, JOHN ALLEN, of Water-street, who stated that he had made up his mind to be true and faithful to the principles of temperance, from this time forward, and, as a proof of his sincerity, he signed a proposition in writing, to become a member of the Neptune Division of the Sons of Temperance.

At last night's session of the Sunday School Convention, now being held at Grace Chapel, Fourteenth-street, the subject of "Bible Classes" formed the subject of consideration. It was treated by Dr. A. H. VINTON, of St. Mark's Church, under the head of the "Importance of Bible Study," both in Sunday Schools and for the teachers themselves. Rev. Dr. CARTER, of the Church of the Holy Saviour, spoke of the "Course of Instruction" needed in Sunday Schools, and Revs. Dr. TUTTLE and GEAR on the subject of "Infant Classes" in Sunday Schools. There was a very fair attendance of the laity at last night's session.

Rev. HENRY ANGEL lectured last evening in the Sixth-street Baptist Church before the Manhattan Division No. 16 and a large and appreciative audience. He introduced his lecture by saying that he engaged in the work of the evening with a great deal of seriousness, and stated that while he believed in apt illustration and a story with a good point, yet he had no sympathy with the modern style of lecturing, creating in the taste of the public a desire for the clownish and funny alone. He then went on to show the evils of intemperance in every age, and proved very conclusively that seven-eighths of all the wars, murders, suicides and misery of earth were caused by the use of alcoholic liquors. His lecture was eloquent and logical.

At 9 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the brick building in Twenty-third-street, near Eleventh-avenue, occupied by FINCKEN & SON and BUCHALY & HEIN, causing a damage of $500 to each firm. The former were insured for $3,000, and the latter $300 on stock and $400 on tools. At 11 P. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the rear building No. 215 Fourth-street, causing a damage of $300 to the several occupants.

Housekeepers are warned against the revival of an old trick to obtain goods under false pretences. A number of boys are going round from house to house, asking "for that parcel that was to be ready for them" at such and such a time. In many instances, of course, they are informed that they are mistaken, and that they must have called at the wrong house, but in one instance perhaps in a hundred there happens to be a parcel awaiting delivery, and this of course falls into their hands.

Chelsea Division No. 12, Sons of Temperance, held a public meeting in the Presbyterian Church in West Twenty-second-street, last night. Mr. S. M. HEWLITT made an address with "Muzzle that Dog" for a subject. The meeting was well attended. This Division of the Order is 27 year old, and numbers 300 members. It is an association for mutual aid in case of distress, as well as a temperance society.

The Tea-party of the Sabbath School of the First Reformed Presbyternian Church, took place last evening. There was a large and attentive gathering. Several addresses were delivered by distinguished clergymen. A donation of $700 was presented to the Pastor, (Dr. M'LEOD,) by the congregation. The pupils of the Sabbath School, also made a presentation of a large bible, beautifully bound, to their Superintendent, Mr. JOSEPH CRAIG.

A grand carnival on ice was to have taken place last evening at Mitchell's Fifth-avenue Rink, but owing to the unfavorable condition of the weather a postponement was decided upon. The carnival will take place as soon as the weather permits.

Gov. HOFFMAN and staff left this City for Albany at 9 A. M., yesterday. On Tuesday he visited the Mayor's office on private business, and exchanged congratulations with the employes.

While some scavengers were cleaning out the sink at No. 7 Mangin-street yesterday, they found the remains of an infant with a heavy stone attached. The body was taken to the Delancey-street Police Station for the action of the Coroner.

At an early hour yesterday morning an incendiary fire was discovered under the stairs on the second floor of the frame building No. 557 Grand-street, occupied by ISAAC TAYLOR as a dwelling. The flames were extinguished with slight damage. Fire Marshal BRACKETT will investigate the case.

A fire occurred yesterday morning, on the second floor of No. 645 Broadway, occupied by LOUIS JEGEL as a hotel, and the flames were caused by some hot ashes falling on the floor. Mr. JEGEL sustained a loss of $75. WM. KINZEY occupied the first floor as a dry goods store, and had his stock damaged to the extent of $300; fully insured. HENRY MORRISON owns the building. Loss $200, insured.

A concert will be given this evening at St. George's Chapel, East Sixteenth-street, near Third-avenue, in aid of the "Chapel of Living Waters." The choir of St. George's Church will be assisted on the occasion by Mme. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA, Messrs. ARTHUR MATTHISON and EDGAR BROWNE, and Masters ERNEST HEINE and WM. B. FORMAN. Mr. W. F. WILLIAMS will conduct the programme.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN delivered at the Cooper Institute, last evening, another of his lectures, for the avowed purpose of recovering the money expended in the political canvass in which he ran for member of Congress last Fall. He repeated his declarations of enmity to the British lion, spoke of what he had done and proposed to do in aid of Fenianism, and discharged a quantity of his Bastile epigrams. The audience was not large.

A lecture will be delivered at Trenor's Hall, Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, to-night, by Rev. NOAH H. SCHENCK, D. D. Subject: "The Lift and Push of our Social Powers."

The President of the Union League Club has called a special meeting for this (Thursday) evening, to receive and act upon the amended reports of the inspectors and canvassers in the late election for officers.

The Fruit Growers' Club will meet to-day at 1:30 P. M., at their rooms, No. 245 Broadway. ANDREW S. FULLER will read an essay on "City Gardens."

The retail trade of Broadway appears to be suffering. Between Canal and Bleecker-streets at least a dozen first-class stores are empty.

A meeting of the East River Association, at Cooper Institute, Room No. 18, this (Thursday) evening, for the purpose of general discussion by citizens of the removal of rocks at Hell Gate, and the improvement of the East River generally.

The New-York Association of Hamilton Alumni hold their first reunion to-night at the Astor House.

Mr. HUMPHREY BLAND, a well-known actor, who died on the 17th inst., was buried yesterday, the funeral services taking place at the late residence of the deceased, No. 39 Lafayette-place, in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, Mrs. Scott, Messrs. Gilbert, Dyott, Conner, Whiting, Dunn, Barton Hill, and other well-known members of the profession.

New-Jersey.

A large number of houses in Jersey City and other portions of Hudson County are now vacant, and the words "to let" are more numerous than door-plates. Landlords, as a consequence, are becoming daily less independent and exacting, and there exists a strong probability that rents will fall 25 or 30 per cent. before the opening of Summer.

A man named WILLIAM SHADE, a German, was arrested on Tuesday, while entering the Hoboken Ferry building with the intention of crossing to New-York. He had in his possession a large bundle containing clothing and other articles of value, which were supposed to have been stolen from a Mr. FAIR, at Hackensack. Yesterday morning Mrs. FAIR appeared at the Hoboken Police Station and identified the property, and stated that SHADE had been for some time in the employ of her husband, but had suddenly disappeared two or three days since. Recorder POPE committed SHADE to the County Jail to await trial.

The Grand Lodge of the State of New-Jersey convened at Trenton yesterday. Dr. CANNON was reëlected Grand Master of the State.

A Convention of Justices of the Peace was held at Taunton yesterday, at which a bill was proposed to be presented to the Legislature providing for larger fees and more extended jurisdiction by the Justices throughout the State. It also authorizes them to assess fees and collect costs in certain criminal cases.

The State Agricultural Society of New-Jersey met at Trenton yesterday. An interesting address was delivered by Gen. HALSTED, after which a Board of Directors and officers were elected for the ensuing year.

A meeting of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Coöperative Association of Paterson was held on Tuesday evening. The Society is reported to be in a prosperous condition, and the members and officers are very hopeful of its future. A Board of officers were elected for the ensuing year.

Mr. GEORGE WADE, the owner of the boiler which exploded with such fatal effect in Elizabethport, was arrested yesterday in attempting to leave the place. He will be committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. STANLEY MILLER, the young man who was wounded by the explosion, and whose life has been dispaired of, is said to be in a fair way of recovery.

Direct connection is now made twice a day between Newark and Paterson by Morris and Essex Railroad trains, meeting the Erie trains at the west end of the tunnel. A new railway from Dover to Chester, a branch of the Morris and Essex, is completed, and cars are now running.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 20—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93 for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 75¾. Stocks firm; Erie, 26¾; Illinois, 93.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 20—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firmer, but not quotably higher.

Middling Uplands..........11⅜d.@11½d.
Middling Orleans..........11½d.@11⅝d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 20—11 A. M.

Resin, 6s.@6s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

COTTON—Tres Ordinaire on the spot, 133f. ℔ cwt.; Low Middlings afloat, 134f.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 20—1 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 75¾. Stocks steady; Erie, 26¾; Illinois, 93½.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 20—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market is firmer, and prices have advanced a fraction. Middling Uplands, on the spot, 11⅜d.; to arrive, 11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d. There is more activity than at the opening, and the sales of the day, it is thought, will reach 15,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 72s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

PRODUCE—Turpentine, 31s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Tallow, 47s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

COTTON—The market is unchanged; Tres Ordinaire opened at 133f. ℔ cwt., and Low Middlings, 134f.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 78⅝@79⅛ for the issue of 1862.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Petroleum firmer at 58f.@59f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 20—4:30 P. M.

Consols close at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 75¾. Stocks steady; Erie, 26¾; Illinois, 93½.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The Bourse is dull; Rentes, 70f. 5c.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 20—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed steady at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d. The sales of the day have footed up 15,000 bales.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 20—4:30 P. M.

Turpentine, 32s. ℔ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 57s. 6d.@58s.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Jan. 20—Evening.

Cotton closed at 133½f. for Tres Ordinaire on the spot, and 133f. for Low Middlings to arrive.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Exchange on New-York at par. FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $5 25@$6. WHEAT fairly active; demand mainly speculative; sales of No. 1 at $1 18@$1 20, and $1 13 for No. 2. CORN firmer and in more active demand; No. 2 Kiln-dried, 55⅛c.; New, 53⅜c.; No Grade, 49c.@50c. OATS active at 48c. for No. 2. RYE dull; sales at $1 15@$1 16. BARLEY dull; No. 2 at $1 68; Rejected grades, $1 43. WHISKY dull and weak; seller at 96c., buyer 95c; sales 500 bbls. seller February, at 95c. PROVISIONS active and firm. MESS PORK advanced 25c.; sales at $29 50, buyers' and sellers' option for January, February and March. BULK MEATS firm; Short Ribs, 15c.@17c.; Cumberland Cuts, 13¼c; Green Hams steady at 15¼c. LARD steady at 19c. DRESSED HOGS steady and active; sales at $12 25@$12 75. LIVE HOGS firm and active; Common to good shipping, $9 30@$9 90; Medium to Choice, $10@$10 80. BEEF CATTLE dull: butchers' grades, $4@$5 50: Good Extra Shipping $6 25@$7 85. RECEIPTS to-day—9,500 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 71,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour; 9,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Rye, 15,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 20.

FLOUR unchanged, with a moderate demand; sales 1,000 bbls. at $7 50@$7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9@$9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 for White, and $11@$11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club is held at $1 70; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 50; White Canada, $2 15@$2 25. CORN quiet; sales 400 bushels No. 1 Indiana at $1 03. OATS are selling at 68c. for Western. BARLEY is in demand, and held at $2@$2 05 for Canadian. CORN-MEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $36@$38 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 95c.; to Albany, 67c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

FLOUR dull; Family, $7 75. WHEAT dull and unchanged; sales at $1 78. RYE firm at $1 40. OATS firm at 62c.@65c. for No. 2 to choice. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON buoyant; Middlings, 28¼c. WHISKY firm at 98c. PROVISIONS advancing. MESS PORK, $29 50@$30. LARD, 19¼c.@19½c. BULK MEATS in demand; Shoulders, 12¼c.@12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¼c. for common; Clear Sides, 16c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 17½c. BUTTER dull and declined 2c.@3c.; Fresh, 33c.@38c. HOGS firm and in demand at $9 50@$11 25 for butchers. BEEF CATTLE firm at $5 50@$7 50. Gold 135, buying.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

COTTON ½c. higher; Middlings, 28c.; sales, 6,500 bales; receipts, 3,594 bales; exports, 5,432 bales. Gold, $1 36. Sterling Exchange, 148; Commercial, 147@147¼; New-York, sight, ¼ discount. SUGAR active; Common, 10¼c.@10¾c.; Prime, 12¾c.@13c.; Yellow, Clarified, 14c.@14½c. MOLASSES active; Common, 58c.@60c.; Prime, 67c.@68c.; Choice, 70c.@72c. FLOUR steady and unchanged. OATS dull at 67c.@68c. BRAN firm at $1 10. HAY easier; Prime and Choice, $24@$25. PORK higher, at $30 75@$31. BACON higher; Shoulders, 15c.@15¼c.; Clear Rib, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. LARD firmer; tierce, 19¾c.; keg, 20c. WHISKY dull and lower; Western Rectified, 95c.@$1 05. COFFEE steady and firm; Fair, 14¾c.@15¼c.; Prime, 16¾c.@17¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

COTTON lower; Middling Uplands, 29c.@30c. FLOUR dull and weak; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Extras, $6@$6 25; Northwestern Extra Family, $7 25@$8; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $8 50@$10. WHEAT very dull, but prices unchanged. RYE steady at $1 60@$1 62 for Pennsylvania; $1 50@$1 52 for Southern. CORN in fair demand; sales 4,000 bushels New Yellow, at 87c.@91c. for damp and dry. OATS steady at 72c.@75c. for Pennsylvania. COFFEE unchanged. SUGAR dull; Cuba, 11¼c.@12¼c. MOLASSES—A cargo Trinidad Muscovado sold at 5½c. PROVISIONS very quiet. WHISKY steady at $1 02@$1 04.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT weak; No. 1, $1 17; No. 2, $1 10¼c. OATS nominal; No. 2, 47½c. CORN in fair demand; New, 56c.@58c. RYE steady; No. 1, $1 11. BARLEY nominally unchanged. PROVISIONS firmer. City MESS PORK, $28 50@$29. DRESSED HOGS firm and higher at $12 50@$13. RECEIPTS to-day—4,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Rye, 500 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 1,300 bbls. Pork.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

TOBACCO unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—None in the market. CORN quiet at 68c.@72c. OATS firmer at 58c.@62c. BARLEY unchanged. RYE firm at $1 30@$1 33. WHISKY, 98c. PORK inactive at $29 50. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@17¾c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 18c. LARD unchanged. HOGS firm at $9@$10 25; number packed to date, 22,000. RECEIPTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 1,300 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

TOBACCO—Sales 149 hhds. at full rates; Lugs to Medium Leaf, $5 25@$14. COTTON, 28c. MESS PORK, $30. LARD, 19¼c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 16½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18c., all packed. FLOUR—Superfine, $5 50@$6 25. WHEAT, $1 80@$1 90. CORN, 58c.@62c. OATS, 60c.@62c. RYE, $1 42@$1 45. Raw WHISKY, free, $1.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 20.

FLOUR—No demand except at retail. WHEAT nominal and neglected. CORN dull and lower; kiln-dried selling at 83c., and new at 77c., in store. OATS dull and nominal at 65c. RYE lower; sales 2,300 bushels Western at $1 30. BARLEY in fair inquiry; sales 2,000 bushels Canadian at $2; six car loads do. at $2. SEEDS in fair request; Clover, $8 75@$8 87½; Timothy, $3 75. HIGHWINES—Asking $1. HOGS—Asking $14. Heavy MESS PORK at $30. LARD, 20c.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

COTTON firmer; Middling Uplands, 28c.; receipts, 1,000 bales; exports, 500 bales. FLOUR unchanged; market weak. CORN, 67c. OATS, 70c. MESS PORK, $31. LARD, 20c.@21c. BULK MEATS firm; Shoulders, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 16½c.@16¾c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Jan. 20.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 27½c.@28c., closing firm. RESIN better; Strained and No. 2 at $1 87½@$1 90. CRUDE TURPENTINE steady at $2 15@$3 20. TAR steady at $2 25. COTTON closed weak at 26½c.@28c.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

FLOUR dull; nominally $8@$10 for Double Extra to Fancy. WHEAT declining and quiet; Amber, $1 68. CORN quiet; New, 64c. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE easier; No. 1, $1 27@$1 28. DRESSED HOGS quiet at $12 50@$12 75.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

FLOUR quiet at $4 75@$5 75. WHEAT—Good Shipping, $1 75; Legal Tenders, 74¼c.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

COTTON in good general demand, closing firm; sales 1,500 bales; Middling, 27¼c.; receipts, 1,034 bales; exports, 1,736 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 20.

COTTON opened quiet and closed firmer; sales, 800 bales Middlings, 28¾c.@28½c; receipts, 2,139 bales; exports, coastwise, 769 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 20.

COTTON advanced; holders very firm; sales, 475 bales; receipts, 1,136 bales; Middlings, 27¾c.@27½c.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

COTTON ½c. better; sales, 800 bales; Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 1,627 bales

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 20

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 106; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26¾; Reading Railroad, 47 7-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57¾. Gold not quoted.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Rhein	Jan. 9	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Union	Jan. 21	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	Jan. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	Jan. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Jan. 23	New-York	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	Jan. 23	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.

Columbia	Jan. 21	New-York	Havana.
Henry Chauncey	Jan. 23	New-York	Aspinwall.
Merrimac	Jan. 23	New-York	Rio.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Bermuda, by the *Fahkee*, close at the General Post Office at ——.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, close at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Union*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN 20—*In steamship Cuba, for Liverpool*—G. C. Taylor, R. Petrone, L. Cress, H. H. Thompson, Thos. Hammorton, E. V. Booth, Jno. T. Dawes, O'Neil Bayley, Jos. H. Goranton, Chas. T. Matters, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Inness, Mrs. Rawson, 3 daughters, governess and servant, John H. Hodgson, W. J. Magee, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Flitten, 3 children and servant, Miss Flitten, R. W. Elliot, John B. Andrews, Hon. John Robertson, A. Hecht, E. Baker, Geo. Rawson, J. D. Phillips, Thomas Corduke, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. O. Hyatt, E. Nicholson, Mrs. Nicholson, Miss Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Delafield and servant, Cyrus W. Field, Geo. W. Bartholomew, Wm. Gardner, H. H. Taylor, Jas. Taylor, Jr., S. S. Rogers, Mrs. Parkman, P. M. Parkman, Lieut. O. Walker.

JAN. 20—*In steamship Colorado, for Liverpool*—W. G. Davison, W. Amury, A. C. Lewis, Mrs. Emily Cushman, Eugene Cushman, Henry C. Whipple, Frank Beatty, Miss V. Beil, E. Wilson, Master Harry C. Wilson, Master Edward Wilson, Morton Safford, Mrs. Duncan.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 20—*In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg*—Julius Gotz, Geo. Von Holzhausen, Theodor Rindskoff, Otto Muller, John Schumacher and lady, Julie Hoffer and child, G. Quinsby, H. R. Sussekind, A. F. von Bieganski, Rudwig Ruser, Isidor Schmidt, Regina Heyl, John E. Haggenmiller, Thomas Erdt, Capt. F. W. Permier, Alexander Furst, Henriette Furst, Edward Mehcling, Wm. Kunkel, Dr. Gustav Bockmann, Moritz Goldbaum, Hinrik Gundestrup, Alfred Steinhauser, Liebermann Schultz, Adlerflug Tuwzelmann, Charles Sawyer, Joseph Merrill, Sebastian Christophe, Louis Ringeisen, Alfred Nessoen, Geffrey Meyer, Richard Nessbilt, John Oehminger, Carl Bayerback, A. T. Stassnitz.

JAN. 20—*In steamship Java, from Liverpool*—H. A. Dunning and brother, Mrs. H. D. Huff and son, Mr. Kirk, A. Wright, W. J. Menzies, Mr. Golding, J. Anghiltrie, W. L. Campbell, C. Rowlands, S. M. Giddings, C. J. Hatch, Miss K. Reignolds, W. C. Grinnell, J. D. Bird, E. M. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, N. B. Falconer, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Glenny, W. C. Speiman, B. Clenny, J. R. Cook, Mr. Johnson, J. H. Young, J. Bamberg, E. Sturges, H. Alcock, R. Alcock, Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer, J. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gabet, S. C. Morrison.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah—Capt. R. R. Sewall, W. D. Kyle, Mrs. C. Caveland, Walter Pickett, W. H. Ryan, Jno. B. Stiphen, A. Gormley, C. Dante, H. S. Dory, G. W. Brown, W. Bray, Jr., M. W. Kirby, H. Binburger, H. Van Bousonoten, W. Emmons, A. Lincoln, Mr. Kirim, J. C. Allbright.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sunrises	7 19	Sun sets	5 04	Moon sets	12 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	1 09	Gov. Island	1 58	Hell Gate	3 20

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Boston, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Emmre, Price, Alexandria, J. Hand; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Isaac Webb, Mortimer, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Harvest Queen, Jansen, San Francisco, G. D. Sutton & Co.

Barks Everhard Delius, (N. G.,) Herboth, Bremen, Funch, Meincke & Co.; Brazileria, (N. G.,) Wessels, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Co.

Brig Annie Duncan, (Br.,) Weed, Smyrna, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Arrived.

Steamship Java, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool Jan. 9, and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Jan. 8, at 11 P. M., passed steamship Australasian, hence for Liverpool. 18th, lat. 42 5, lon. 61 45, at 5:40 P. M., passed a Co.'s steamship bound E.

Steamship Tillie, Partridge, New-Orleans 9 ds., with mdse. to Lunt Bros. Experienced very heavy weather throughout the passage. Off Point Lookout, passed portions of a raft made from spars and part of deck of a vessel, supposed to be from steamer Gulf City.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. Jan. 19, at 2 P. M., Cape Henry W. S. W. 50 miles, fell in with schr. Wm. Severe, hence for Richmond, Va., abandoned in a sinking condition. At same time, spoke schr. J. M. Richards, from Wilmington, N. C., to New-York, who had previously taken her crew off.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to Robert Lowden.

Bark Havelock, (of London,) Madden, Foo Chow Sept. 16, via St. Helena Dec. 8, with tea to Weston & Gray. Passed Anjier Oct. 17, the Cape of Good Hope Nov. 24, and crossed the equator Dec. 20, in lon. 27 31. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. W. gales; had fine weather the remainder of the passage.

Bark Albert, (of Bath,) Maxwell, Cardiff 62 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to master. Experienced continuous westerly gales for the first month, during which shifted cargo, &c.; went then to southward, and had since fine weather.

Bark Eliza Barss, Hill, of and from Bermuda 11 ds., with hides to J. Norman Harvey. Was up to the Woodlands on the 18th, and was blown off in a N. E. gale.

Brig Lucy, (Br.,) Gray, Newport, Eng., 53 ds., with railroad iron to John S. Kennedy & Co. Had heavy westerly gales the entire passage. Jan. 16, lat. 37 4, lon. 72, encountered a hurricane from the N., during which lost topsails and foresail.

Brig Robert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Dickerson, Demerara 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. N. E. gales; was twice blown off, and lost and split sails.

Brig Moray, (Br.,) McDonald, Malaga Nov. 23, via Gibraltar Dec. 1, with fruit, &c., to Loring & Co. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. F. J. Palmer, (of Baltimore,) Smoot, Demerara 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to Edwin Rowe & Co. Been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong northerly winds. Sld. in co. with brig N. Stowers, for Baltimore.

Schr. Horatio Nichols, (of Brookhaven,) Brown, Tabasco, Mex., 28 ds., with fustic and mahogany to Van Brunt & Slaght. Had head winds almost the entire passage; was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong variable winds. Dec. 24 and 25, off the coast of Mexico, experienced a heavy northerly gale, which sprung fore and mizzen masts and split sails.

Schr. Benj. Oliver, (of Wellfleet,) Oliver, Rio Hacha, N. G., 19 ds., with wool, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Jan. 16, off Hatteras, lost deck-load of wood in a squall from N. W. Jan. 18, lat. 35 30, lon. 74 25, passed a Fr. brig hove to. Jan. 17, lat. 36 36, lon. 74 30, passed a Fr. bark from Brest for New-York, 75 ds. out, but could not make out name.

Schr. Wanderer, (of Rockland,) Thorndike, Belize, Hond., 16 ds., with logwood, &c., to Spofford, Tileston & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong northerly gales.

Schr. Speculator, (of Halifax,) Jacobson, San Blas 15 ds., with cocoa nuts to Owen Brennan.

Schr. Gen. Putnam, Knighton, Old Providence 15 ds., with cocoa nuts to Joseph Eneas. Left no vessels.

Schr. Ann E. Carl, Tyler, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Ben. Rollins, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Virginia, McFadden, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Annie E. Glover, Ingersoll, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Madeira, (Br.,) Blatchford, Cornwallis, N. S., 16 ds., with produce to A. & W. E. Duryea.

Schr. Samuel L. Sawyer, Cushing, Newfoundland 5 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Wm. Thompson, Thompson, Gloucester, with fish to master.

Schr. Lady Adams, Evans, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Albert Mason, Rose, Philadelphia, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Gen. Grant, Orchard, Baltimore 6 ds., with corn for Rockport.

Schr. Lincoln, Davis, Newcastle, Del., 8 ds., with corn to Hermann Dilks & Co.

Schr. Fashion, Carberry, Port Johnson, for Newport.
Schr. Richard Vane, Whitemore, Philadelphia.
Schr. Kattie Rich, Rich, Philadelphia.
Schr. Annie S. Freeman, Welling, Virginia.
Schr. Grand Island, Blaisdale, Rockport.
Schr. John Brooks, Fox, New-Haven.

WIND—At sunset, W.

Sailed.

Steamships Cuba and Colorado, for Liverpool; Mary M. Roberts, for Galveston; Worcester, for Baltimore. Ships Sovereign of the Seas, for San Francisco; Zonave, for Melbourne.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 20—Arr. steamers Glaucus, from New-York; Blackstone, from Baltimore; brig Burdie, from Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 20—Sld. steamship Sea Gull, for Baltimore; brig Croton, for Providence; schrs. Jonas Smith, for Boston; J. M. Fitzpatrick, for Baltimore; Abbie Putnam, for Woods' Hole; Arctic, for Baltimore; Union Flag, for Providence.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 20—Passed out, bark David Nichols, for Key West; brigs Harold, for Sagua; Charles Albert, for Cardenas; J. H. Dillingham, for Havana; Annie St. Johns, for Greenport, Spain.

Sld. bark May Queen, in tow for Baltimore.

Arr. Revenue cutter Northerner, from a cruise.

Passed out—Schr. Lucy W. Alexander, for Porto Rico.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 20—Cld. steamship Thames, for New-York; schrs. Addie Blaisdell, for Barbados; Ella, for New-York; Louisa, for Philadelphia; Oreoie, for Jacksonville, Fla.; J. P. Allen, for Darien; Sabina, for Georgetown; Right Bower, for Porto Rico; M. B. Bramhall, for New-York; Stephen Morris, for Philadelphia; T. B. Wilber, for Providence, R. I.; Wanata, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 20—Arr. steamship Mary Sanford, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Brown, of the schr. Horatio Nichols, at this port from Tabasco, reports that the schr. Adelaide, which went ashore on Nov. 17 at Tabasco, on her voyage from Frontera to Chiltepec, with a cargo of fustic, &c., is a total loss. The hull of the brig Mexico, wrecked at the same time, has been sold for $300. The schr. Jas. R. Lee, which also went ashore in the same gale 20 miles south of Tabasco, is also a total wreck. The crews of these vessels were all saved. One of the crew of the brig Mexico came on in the N. H.

The steamship Hammonia, (N. G.,) Meier, from Hamburg Jan. 6, and Havre 9th, (not as before reported,) which arrived at a late hour on the night of the 19th, brings 566 passengers, and reports having experienced on the passage severe weather and heavy gales from N. and N. W. Jan. 18, lat. 41 27, lon. 62 58, saw a brig-rigged steamship bound E.

The Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company have dispatched the steamer Yankee, Capt. Marshall, to the assistance of schooners Norman and Victorine, ice-bound at West Point. The Yankee will break them out and tow them to this port.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—The ship David Cannon, from Liverpool for New-Orleans, with salt, went ashore on the 16th inst., on Chandeleur Islands, 60 miles east of Southwest Pass, bilged and sunk. She is a total loss. The Captain and crew are safe.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 20.—The steamship Grenada, from Vera Cruz, for New-York, put in here for coal; she sails to-night. The British bark Boaz, which went ashore at Cape Henry, has been gotten off and brought to this city.

Spoken, &c.

Ellen P. Knowles—schr., strg. S. W., Jan. 11, lat. 35, lon. 74.

Fortune—bark, from Carthagena for New-York, Jan. 13, lat. 27 40, lon. 79 40.

Ontara—schr., hence for Cienfuegos, Jan. 10, lat. 33 3, lon. 73 11.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, Jan. 1, schr. Laguna, to sail for New-York on the 2d.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDONDERRY, Jan. 20.—The steamship Austrian arrived yesterday.

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No. 2.—A MAGNIFICENT NUMBER! OF THAT SPLENDID FAMILY PAPER,

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No. 2—Among the leading contributors to the second number are:

No. 2—THE HON. E. GEORGE SQUIER, who has prepared a curiously interesting paper, entitled "Was it Reason, or What?" An Incident of Travel in South America.

No. 2—PROF. A. C. JOY, of Columbia College, discourses in a most entertaining manner on "Glycerine; Its Uses and Abuses."

No. 2—A. K. GARDNER, M. D., has a medical disquisition in popular language on the common topic, "I have caught a cold."

No. 2—PROFS. EMERY and ALLEN, on "The Debates of the Polytechnic Association, and Farmers' Club of the American Institute."

No. 2—JOHN LUDIN, of the Metropolitan Hotel, on that most attractive of all subjects, "The Dinner Table." Mr. Ludin tells what to place on the table, and how to cook it.

Next in order we have

No. 2—ARTHUR SIBLEY'S deeply interesting and purely original Oriental story, "The Ring of Fire; or, The Sorcerer of the Temple." The chapters published in this issue are very exciting, and, as the romance progresses, it will be found among the most charming of the time. The illustrations to this story are novel in design and finely executed.

No. 2—MRS. FRANCES GERRY FAIRFIELD'S story of "Outwitted; a Novel of Circumstantial Evidence," is founded on facts which transpired in this city not many months since. Of the romance itself, we do not hesitate to pronounce it the most exciting we have ever read. It is replete with mystery and dramatic incidents. It is also superbly illustrated.

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No. 2—NELLIE AMES' romance of "Biancoe de Pelenbet; or, Once Lost, Twice Found," is a very charming production. It also is illustrated with two very finely prepared engravings.

Among the shorter stories we have by

No. 2—J. A. BADGER, a thrilling experience entitled "Flayed Alive; a Story of the Plains."

No. 2—JULIA M. DUNN, a domestic tale, called "Nellie's Repentance."

No. 2—THEO. DAVIS, a laughable sketch, "Marriage by Telegraph."

No. 2—By way of "relieves" to this splendid intellectual banquet, to which all are cordially invited, we have poems by

No. 2—MR. ROSENBERG, "The Cross."

No. 2—DELIA MAITLAND, "The Storm."

No. 2—J. W. WATSON, "God Bless Your Beautiful Hand."

No. 2—MARION POWELL, "Sketches of Society," and

No. 2—NELLIE AMES'S "Unwomanly." Also

No. 2—"Chats with Correspondents."

No. 2—"Bubbles."

No. 2—"Many Thoughts of Many Minds."

No. 2—"World Wonders," &c., &c., &c.

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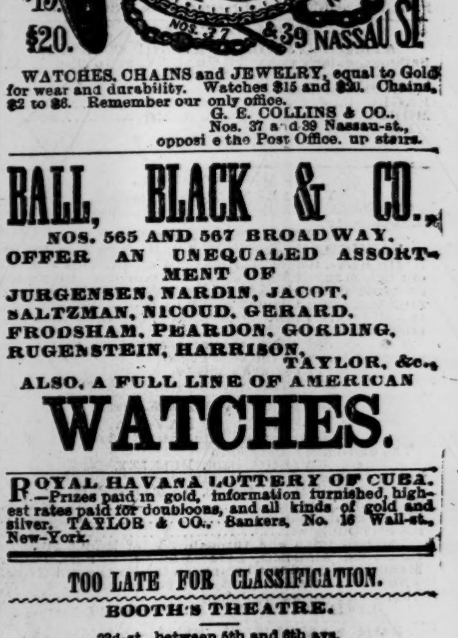

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